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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIII NO. 246 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1935 FOURTEEN PAGES

Nemesis Overtakes Hindu Orthodoxy ?

Congress Cabinet To Meet To-day

MADRAS, Oct. 14.

After the strenuous train journey and the taxing procession, Babu Rajendra Prasad felt exhausted and, therefore, the Working Committee meeting fixed for to-night has been postponed to to-morrow morning 8 o'clock.

A. I. C. C. To Meet On 17th

It is officially announced that the A.I.C.C. will meet at the Congress House on October 17 at 9 in the morning.—United Press.

RAJEN BABU AT MADRAS

Magnificent Welcome Accorded To Congress President

MADRAS, Oct. 14.

A magnificent welcome was accorded to Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Congress this evening, when he arrived here from Wardha accompanied by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram and Acharya Kripalani.

Thousands of persons gathered to welcome the "Uncrowned King of India", Babu Rajendra Prasad was conducted from the platform into the beautiful Shamiana erected at the station itself as he alighted from the Special train.

On behalf of the citizens of Madras, Mr. Nageswara Rao Pantulu read an address welcoming the Congress President in their midst, on "this historic occasion to preside over the most momentous session of the A.I.C.C."

After the address was read out, Rajendra Babu made a speech thanking the public for the brilliant reception given to him.

The address over, Rajendra Babu was taken in a huge procession a vast sea of human heads.

A special feature of the procession was a special branch of the Congress Volunteers mounted on horse back.

The procession terminated at the Congress House from where the Congress President was taken to "Sree Bagh", residence of Mr. Nageswara Rao Pantulu, where he will stay and where the Congress Working Committee will meet.—United Press.

(EARLIER A.I.C.C. NEWS On Pages 9 & 14.)

NEW BATTLESHIP FOR U. S.

(Special Cable.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.

Navy estimates for 1936 include the appropriation for one 35,000 ton battleship to be started on January 1, 1937 according to "Herald Tribune" and will be the first of the seven to be laid down at the rate of one annually. The first battleship will replace the obsolescent "Arkansas" and does not represent increase above the treaty strength but merely the resumption of building of replacements that has been postponed by the London Naval Holiday Agreement

Ambedkar Throws Bombshell

Harijans Prepare For Conversion

Yeola Conference Decides On Acceptance Of Any Faith Guaranteeing Equality

NASIK, Oct. 14.

Complete severance of Depressed Classes from the Hindu fold and embracing any other religion guaranteeing them equal status and treatment with other members of the faith is the gist of the resolution passed unanimously at the Bombay Presidency Depressed Classes Conference held yesterday at Yeola, Nasik District.

The resolution was adopted on the advice of Dr. Ambedkar, President, who speaking over an hour bitterly recounting the treatment meted out by Caste Hindus to Harijans.

So far he said they had been unsuccessful in their efforts to bring about a change of heart and it was futile to waste their energies and money in further trying to get redress and work in harmonious cooperation.

BEST WAY.

He declared after deeply pondering over the way out he had come to the conclusion that the best way was complete severance from the Hindu fold. "We shall cease our fight for equality where we are denied it. Because we have the misfortune to call ourselves Hindus, we are treated thus. If we were members of another faith none dare treat us so." Dr. Ambedkar in asking them to embrace another faith left the choice to individuals saying "choose any religion which gives you equality of status and treatment."

He concluded: We shall repair our mistake now. I had the misfortune of being born with the stigma of an untouchable. But it is not my fault but I will not die a Hindu for this is in my power"

The audience was visibly moved by the speech and acclaimed his suggestion. The meeting passed the resolution unanimously.

The Conference was attended by nearly 10,000 people.—A. P.

INDIA AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Ex-President Of Congress To Oppose Move For Severance

MADRAS, Oct. 14.

Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar, ex-President of the Indian National Congress, arrived here to participate at the forthcoming meeting of the A.I.C.C. after a long recess.

In the course of a talk with a representative of the "United Press" he expressed the view that he would oppose the non-official resolution to be discussed at the A.I.C.C. meeting, recommending that India should sever all connections with the League of Nations.

Although Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar is totally against the policy of office acceptance, he would not oppose the proposal to lift the ban on office acceptance since he thinks that when once the Congress has decided council entry, the acceptance of ministerial offices should be a natural sequence.—United Press.

DEWAS RESOLUTION LEADS TO WALKOUT

NAGPUR, Oct. 14.

A good deal of sensation was caused here, when at a meeting of the All-India Maratha Educational Conference, 19 out of the 34 delegates staged a "walkout" as a protest against a resolution urging the Government of India to recall the Maharaja of Dewas (Senior). They contended that the resolution being of a political nature was out of the scope of the Conference which is an Educational one.

Subsequently the delegates, who walked out held a meeting and unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that the resolution was not binding on the delegates of the Conference.—United Press.

BRITISH CABINET TO MEET TO-DAY

RUGBY, Oct. 14.

The British Cabinet will meet to-morrow to complete examination of matters left over from last week's meeetings and the usual weekly meeting will be held on Wednesday. Preparatory work for the reassembly of Parliament next week will engage the attention of the Ministers.—B. O. W.

TURN FOR BETTER IN KAMALA NEHRU'S CONDITION

In the course of an Air Mail letter dated Badenweiler October 5, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru writes as follows about his wife's health:

"In the latter part of September she grew progressively worse. With the coming of October, however, there was a turn for the better and she has been improving slowly during the last five days. This has been a great relief for us. We cannot build too much on it but we certainly take a much more hopeful view than we did a week ago."

WAR NEWS AT A GLANCE

A number of Indians are reported to have embarked at Aden and Djibouti, for India.

* * * *

The Plenary meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee approved financial sanctions against Italy.

* * * *

An Addis Ababa cable states that the British subjects have been asked to evacuate Abyssinia as soon as possible.

* * * *

According to an Adigrat report a column of a thousand Abyssinians renounced allegiance to the "Negus" and surrendered their rifles to the Italians. Several chieftains are also reported to have surrendered to the enemy.

* * * *

"L'Tribuna", a Rome paper says that Italy has not taken any loan for the past 13 years from any country and that Italy has been fully economically mobilised for the past 10 months.

* * * *

M. Laval who arrived at Paris said that there was no talk of military sanctions but for economic sanctions France and England stood united for collective action against Italy.

* * * *

As a consequence of the raising of the embargo on export of arms to Abyssinia, British exporters have applied to the Board of Trade for permission.

Reported Split In Abyssinian Ranks

A Column Renounces Allegiance To "Negus"

SEVERAL CHIEFTAINS SURRENDER TO ITALY?

(Through Reuter's Agency)

ROME, Oct. 14.

According to a message from Adigrat another column of a thousand Abyssinians renounced allegiance to the "Negus" on Makalle Road and asked permission to join the Italians to whom they handed over a thousand new Herstal rifles. The men say their real enemies are Shoans who inhabit the central districts of Abyssinia. Several Entiscio chieftains are also reported to have surrendered. The first column of motor transport arrived at Adowa along the newly constructed road from Asmara.

British Subjects Asked To Leave Abyssinia

A London cable states:—

The lull in Abyssinia continues.

The British Legation at Addis Ababa warned British women and children and all other British subjects who can do so to leave without delay. There are nearly 500 British subjects and of British-protected communities in Addis Ababa and consist of about 100 British-born persons, 200 British Indians, 100 Arabs, 50 Somalis, and 50 Scandinavians, Portuguese and other protected subjects.

Count Vinci has not yet left Addis Ababa. His health is reported to be causing anxiety.

Back To India

A cable from Aden states:—

Steamer "Islami" left for India with 119 Indians from Djibouti and 621 Indians from Aden, mostly women and children.

EXEMPLARY TOWNS?

LONDON, Oct. 14.

As a result of a resolution drawn up at Addis Ababa by the Ministers of Britain, the United States, Belgium, France, Germany, Egypt and Greece, the British Ambassador at Rome has drawn the attention of the Italian Government to the fact that Addis Ababa and Diredawa are open towns with large foreign populations. Sgr. Suvich replied that he would make note of this and notify to the military authorities. It is presumed the other Powers have made similar representations.

BRINGING BOYCOTT INTO OPERATION

GENEVA, Oct. 14.

At the suggestion of the French delegate the Committee of Eighteen decided to establish two subcommittees: first, to examine simultaneously general boycott of Italian exports and the application of embargo on the sales of certain key products to Italy; second, to examine the question of mutual assistance to help to States hit by the interruption of trade. Another sub-committee will be appointed to examine how soon the measures agreed in principle can be enforced.

It is hoped that financial sanctions may be enforced about October 31.

ARGENTINE'S PLEA FOR SPECIAL CONSIDERATION.

The Argentine delegation in a statement says that the Argentine representatives vote "affirmatively 'ad referendum'" for the sanctions but declares that there are certain steps which the Executive cannot constitutionally put into effect. The delegation also requests that an account shall be taken of the special position of Argentine with over a million Italian settlers. The statement is interpreted to imply that Argentine will press for special consideration, and possibly delay in the enforcement of certain measures of the Sanctions.

Fascist Retort To League

ROME, Oct. 14.

"For thirteen years Italy has not asked the loan of even a penny abroad and she will continue not to ask any loans" declares the 'Tribuna" commenting on Geneva's financial sanctions.

The paper says "There is, therefore, no chance of refusing what we are not asking," while as regards the credits, the paper asserts, "Fascist Italy has been fully mobilised economically for 10 months."—Reuter.

COMPROMISE IMPROBABLE?

Mr. Giri May Not Attend Meeting Of Congress & Labour Sub-Committees

NAGPUR, Oct. 14.

The Associated Press reliably learns that Mr. V. V. Giri, President of the All-India Joint Labour Board has decided not to attend the meeting of the Labour Board with the Congress Labour-Sub-Committee in Madras unless he is specifically asked by the Congress Sub-Committee to be present.

Writing to Mr. R. S. Ruiker Mr. Giri seems to have expressed his opinion that under the present circumstances no useful purpose would be served by his attending the meeting.

It will be recalled that Mr. Ruiker foresaw the improbability of a compromise and wrote to Mr. Giri to that effect.—A. P.

FIFTY MORE MINERS JOIN WELSH STRIKERS

(Special Cable.)

LONDON. Oct. 14.

Fifty miners, members of the Miners' Federation, descended the Rockvein pit at Ninemile Point Colliery and sent message to the surface announcing that they would join in support of their hunger-striking comrades in the Westpit making a total of 121. Meanwhile 100 imported non-unionists who have gone to work in Eastpit protected by police met with howls and execration from miners and their wives at Pithead. Eight hundred miners in the neighbouring Wyliepit come out on strike in sympathy with the hunger strikers.

ITALIANS IN AUSTRALIA

Rush To Become British Subjects

Italians are forming a very large percentage of aliens in Australia, who, fearing international complications in the Abyssinian dispute, and to avoid liability for military service, have recently applied for British naturalisation. According to "Austral News," 60 Italians have applied in 25 days and have paid 250 pounds in fees, compared with the normal monthly average of 15 and 80 pounds. Many Italians are comfortably settled in the Queensland cane-sugar growing areas and are doing very well.

Obituary

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Deaths have occurred of Lieut.-Col. Arthur Charles Younan, late Medical Officer attached to Punjabi Regiment, Rawalpindi and Rev. Albert Edmund Ball, formerly of Church Mission Service in India.

Financial Sanctions Against Italy Approved

COMMITTEE OF 18 ADOPTS IT

GENEVA, Oct. 14.

The report of the Financial Sub-Committee practically placing an embargo on all financial dealings not only with the Italian Government but with the Italian citizens was adopted this morning by the Committee of Eighteen (increased from seventeen by the co-option on Mexico).

The report is expected to be adopted by the full Co-ordinating Committee of Fifty when it meets at 6 p.m.—Reuter.

Fuller Communiques To Be Issued

A Geneva communique states that the Committee of Eighteen has decided henceforth to issue a fuller communiques with a view to obviating the circulation of inaccurate information.—Reuter's Special.

British Arms & Ethiopia

LONDON, Oct. 14.

It is announced that as a consequence of the removal of arms embargo against Ethiopia the application by British exporters will be considered by the Board of Trade.—Reuter.

GENEVA, Oct. 14.
(19-05 hrs.)

The Plenary meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee approved the financial sanctions against Italy.

Austria and Hungary made reservations, the latter's delegate stating that his country was in the position of a debtor country and unable to grant credits and, therefore, uninterested in the "sanctions" but that he would refer the matter to his Government. The Austrian delegates expressed the same views.

The Chairman announced, it is understood, the Red Cross humanitarian institutions in Italy have been exempted from "sanctions".

Mr. de Valera hoped, the same would apply to the religious institutions.

M. Litvinoff urged the League to consider the position of members not participating in the "sanctions". The French proposal has been adopted that the Committee of Eighteen do immediately start the examination of measures for putting sanctions into practical application for which two subcommittees had been established.

The meeting concluded at 19-10 hrs.—Reuter.

MORE LIGHT ON U. S. NEUTRALITY

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Reuter learns that an authoritative interpretation of the neutrality position of the United States was given in the course of two interviews recently between the American Ambassador and Sir S. Hoare.

In the first interview Mr. Bingham further elucidated the President's proclamation of 5th instant to effect that any Americans voluntarily engaging in transactions with either of the belligerents do so at their own risk.

In the second conversation Sir S. Hoare made certain observations concerning Mr. Bingham's statement but asked no questions as regards the attitude of the United States in the event of possible decisions at Geneva on the sanctions.—Reuter's Special.

Australian Flier's Progress

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 13.

Broadbent, the Australian flier, left for Gwadar which he hopes to reach to-night. He is full of confidence that he will beat the record for the England-Australia flight.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

55. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Hindu clerk for uptodate Laundry Previous experience and English speaking knowledge essential. Salary Rs. 35 with future prospects. Permanent job. Hard workers with good references need only apply. Box No. 5001 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted 2 Branch Managers and 2 Cashiers by import firm on 100 and 50 Parsi, Deccani preferred. Apply only personally. Goldwyn (India) Co., Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road. 5002.

Wanted a clerk apply with qualification cash security required Rs. 200 to Box No. 5000 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a B.Ag. to be trained and appointed as Cane Superintendent for the Behar Sugar Works, Pachrukhi. Salary Rs. 60-10-150 with free quarters. Apply to the Manager, Behar Sugar Works, Pachrukhi (Behar). (1931).

Wanted—A Trained Graduate Lady Superintendent. Pay Rs. 200-10-300. The applications should reach the undersigned by 31st October, 1935. Chairman, Municipal Board, Cawnpore. (1930).

Wanted an Undergraduate to work as a teacher in an A. V. Class attached to the Primary School at Murbad under this Board in the grade of 40-4-80. Intending candidates with S.T.C. qualification or with 5 years' experience in the teaching line should submit applications with testimonials, and information regarding caste and age to the undersigned before 23-10-1935. Selected candidates will have to come here for interview at their own expense. D. W. Raut. Chairman, District School Board, Thana, District School Board Office, Thana, 10-10-1935. (1923).

Wanted a first class Mechanical & Electrical Engineer for a mofussil mill. Those with thorough knowledge and previous experience of Turbine working need only apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 4967, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Clerks, Lawyers, overseers, suboverseers, Doctors, Teachers, Engineers and Typists to consult Hastings & Co., Employment Suppliers, Fatehpuri Road, Delhi. (4991).

Applications are invited for appointments in a new College of Commerce proposed to be started in Ahmedabad in June, 1936. 1 Principal, able to conduct classes in English and one of the Subjects of the B.Com. course of the Bombay University on Rs. 500—50—1,000. 4 Professors and 2 Assistant Professors for conducting classes in the different subjects of Inter-Commerce and B.Com. courses of the Bombay University. Selection will be made from persons possessing the highest University qualifications. Men with some experience will be preferred. Applications stating age qualifications and minimum salary expected should be addressed to the Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Proprietary High School Building, Ahmedabad. (1841).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Candidates in Station Master & Commercial courses monthly Allowance paid Upto Rs. 15 Uniform Lodging free India & Abroad Service compulsory Rules & Selection form on Re. 1. Supdt. Central Telegraph & Railway Duties College, Delhi. (4903)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

7 Monthly Nine-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate Sixty-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (4937)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted sound parties as Distributors, Agents for first-hand highly popular Indian Talkies. Full particulars, financial status, reply paid invited. Seth Sohanlal Suda, Patpatian Street, Lahore. (4996).

Wanted Agents.—Splendid pay with commission for disposing floor mats, mattings, carpets, bed mats, etc. Persons able to advance one third value apply to the Coir Mat Stores, Mattancherry, Cochin. (1317)

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel." Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

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Public Notices

"BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY"

WANTED—An additional Joint Secretary to the Council on the administrative side of the University. Salary Rs. 300-20-500. Apply before the 30th October, 1935 stating age, academic qualifications, administrative and financial experience to the Pro. Vice-Chancellor. 1933.

TENDER FOR BUILDING

SEALED TENDERS are invited for constructing a School Building at Andheri belonging to Sheth Mohanbhai Madhavdas Amersey estimed to cost about Rs. 70,000 only.

Tender copy, plans, etc., can be had from the Office of the undersigned during the Office hours.

The Owner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Messrs. KORA & BHATT., Architects, etc.,
22, Apollo St., Fort, 4999.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday the 15th Instant at 10-45 A. M. (S. T.).

SHAPOORJI B. BILLIMORIA.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 14th October, 1935. (1935)

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C.I. Railway, Co., and in accordance with the provisions of sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways' Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at the risk of the owners, on THURSDAY, the 31st October, 1935, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at Carnac Bridge, Goods Depot, booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of Grain, Wheat, Toor, Castorseeds, Cotton sweepings, Iron Packages, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked consignments on which freight and wharfage charges are due can be seen on the Office Notice Board in the Goods Shed, at Carnac Bridge Depot and at important stations on the Broad Gauge section of the B.B. and C.I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOT SHOP AT 52, CARNAC ROAD, OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

By order of the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 16th October, 1935, at 3-00 P.M. the goods of the above shop such as English Boots, Shoes, Sandals, Chapals, Laces, Canvas Cloth, Heels, Polishing materials and furniture of Insolvent Nizamuddin Abdulla Thavar at 52, Carnac Road, opposite Crawford Market.

25 Per cent. cash deposit will be required.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
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To Japan Via
SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Taijin Maru	11th Oct.	26th Oct.
Shikisan ,,	20th ,,	....
Shunko ,,	24th ,,	8th Nov.
Mantai ,,	8th Nov.	24th ,,
Himalaya ,,	18th ,,	23rd Dec.
Iwatesan ,,	28th ,,	8th ,,
Celebes ,,	9th Dec.	25th ,,

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Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DECLARE DIVIDENDS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay intends to declare dividends in the following estates as mentioned below:—

Serial No.	Insolvency No.	Names of the Insolvents.	Dividend intended to be declared
1	938 of 1927.	Nowroji Cooverji Powalla.	First Dividend.
2	544 of 1932.	Augustinho Saldanha alias A. Saldanha.	Do.
3	420 of 1933.	Aaron Soloman.	Do.
4	423 of 1933.	Surajmangal Lal Brijbukhan Lal.	Do.
5	439 of 1933.	David Abraham Kazi.	Do.
6	447 of 1933.	Shamrao Balkrushna Desai.	Do.
7	449 of 1933.	Naraen Nathuram Pitale.	Do.
8	459 of 1933.	Joseph Herbert Gordon.	Do.
9	480 of 1933.	Nael Stanley Clayburne.	Do.
10	497 of 1933.	Patric Vivian Archer.	Do.
11	503 of 1933.	Earnest Wood.	Do.
12	504 of 1933.	Rustomji Jehangir Daruna.	Do.
13	831 of 1924.	Vasudev Narayen Pednekar traded as Vasudev Narayen Pednekar & Co.	First and Final Dividend.
14	959 of 1929.	Bhanji Cooverji.	Do.
15	531 of 1930.	Medilal Ramjiwan Gowli.	Do.
16	660 & 695 of 1930.	Nensey Chapsey & Ors. traded as Messrs. Ramji Hirji & Co., a firm.	Do.
17	213 of 1931.	Behram Ardeshir Irani traded as Apollo Hotel Stores.	Do.
18	247 of 1932.	Hirachand Ramji Shah.	Do.
19	437 of 1932.	Govind Venkaji Bedekar & Ors. traded as Jayaram Venka Bedekar, a firm.	Do.
20	524 of 1932.	Keshav Raghoo alias Dhackoo Vithoo Aprad.	Do.
21	553 of 1932.	Ranchhoddas Jivram Sha & anr. traded as Messrs. Dayalal & Co.	Do.
22	563 of 1932.	Mohanlal Hargovind Mehta.	Do.
23	572 of 1932.	Bhat Ambalal Lalubhai.	Do.
24	575 of 1932.	Ranchhoddas Chhotalal Dani who traded in partnership with Nathalal Mohanlal Dani in the name of The American Trading Company.	Do.
25	586 of 1932.	Roque Santaritta.	Do.
26	596 of 1932.	Bundealli Ismail Khoja traded as Bundealli Ismail & Co.	Do.
27	717 of 1932.	Francisco Xavier DeSouza.	Do.
28	740 of 1932.	Kevalram Shaligram Khatri traded as Kevalram Bhijlal.	Do.
29	16 of 1933.	Ranchhod Gangaram Dabghar.	Do.
30	124 of 1933.	Allarkhia Yakub Basar.	Do.
31	167 of 1933.	Lawrence Barretto.	Do.
32	301 of 1933.	Swithen Lewis Crosse.	Do.
33	410 of 1933.	William John Murray.	Do.
34	473 of 1933.	Abdulla Haji Casum Memon.	Do.
35	481 of 1933.	Jehangir Ardeshir Ashburner.	Do.
36	506 of 1933.	Balkrushna Narsuji Kalewar.	Do.
37	563 of 1933.	Laiji Lakhamsey Shah traded as Messrs. Laiji Lakhamsey.	Do.
38	68 of 1930.	James Henry Clarke.	Second and Final Dividend.
39	93 of 1930.	Braz Valentine Gomes traded as Gomes & Sons.	Preferential Distribution only.
40	632 of 1931.	Kalidas Govindji & Ors. traded as Messrs. Kalidas Naranji, a firm.	Do.
41	668 of 1932.	Madhav Bapuji Kharkar.	Do.

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the office of the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. If they fail to do so, their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective estates as stated above without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the said estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, if they have not done so already. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. On expiry of the said period the assets in the above estates will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

N. B. ABUVALA,
Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay.
Official Assignee's Office, High Court, Bombay. 1934.
Bombay, this 12th day of October, 1935.

REAL ART OF SACRIFICE

Madame Sophia Wadia Pleads For Spiritual Conception Of Life

Animal sacrifices are a gross and cruel corruption of the ancient ideal of sacrifice, Madame Wadia declared in her lecture on "The Art of Sacrifice" at the United Lodge of Theosophists last Sunday evening. Sacrifice lies at the root of the manifested universe and is exemplified in every incarnation of a human soul. The great Sages of the past gave the people symbolical representations and allegorical dramas in which bloodless sacrifices were enacted, to keep the ideal of sacrifice before their minds, as the spiritual perceptions of the early races became less distinct. It was very much later that those symbolic dramas were degraded into animal sacrifices in the name of religion. That happened when the priests, desiring to exploit the masses, substituted this grossly material and cruel practice for the true joyous act of creation that real sacrifice is. The "Bhagavad-Gita" nowhere demands animal sacrifice, but speaks of sacrificing a flower, a fruit, a leaf or a little water in a spirit of devotion. The great Buddha fought the ghastly degradation of animal sacrifice. It was one of the noblest acts in the career of Mohammed that he succeded in abolishing the abomination of human sacrifice in Arabia. To-day in the name of sacrifice, India is still corrupting and degrading herself by the slaughter of animals. The places where such sacrifices are performed do not deserve the name of "Temples," Madame Wadia asserted.

HOW TO SERVE INDIA

It is not shouting political slogans that will enable India to rise to its ancient glory, but a true understanding and practice of sacrifice by the sons and daughters of India. Each man and each woman can serve India by observing the rhythm of life in his or her own daily round of duties. The petty clerk in his office can be an altruist, serving his community, his country and the whole of humanity if he works with a pure and attentive mind and a noble and unselfish heart, keeping himself energised spiritually so that he observes punctuality, efficiency and accuracy in all that he does. Keeping the pens and ink clean, making his handwriting clear and legible, all such humdrum details steadily observed in the right spirit contribute to making his life a spiritual drama in which every act is a true sacrifice.

This idea has been largely lost sight of even in India, where too many young people have fallen under the spell of Western materialistic notions. They conceive of the universe as devoid of spirit and of man as devoid of soul, and so they go in for the life of the senses which, carried to extremes, makes man worse than the animals. It is understandable that they have turned from religions that have become external and lost their inner reality, but in the fragments of ancient scriptures that remain is to be found the basis for a spiritual conception of life. If that is grasped, our life can be made a Festival of Light, and how that can be done will be the subject of next Sunday's lecture.

OVERHAUL EDUCATION

Dr. Arundale Says, Faulty Method Responsible For Present Evils

EMOTIONS AND DESIRES MUST BE DEVELOPED

"Let me say at once, after 30 and more years' experience of education in India and elsewhere, that the existing systems of this great and noble science are in no small measure responsible for the economic and moral distress in which the world finds itself to-day," declared Dr. Arundale in his Radio Talk broadcast on 12th inst. Proceeding he said:—

"We educate the mind, after a fashion, at the expense of the physical body, which is bad enough, but far worse is our almost total neglect of the feelings, the desires, the emotions of infinitely greater importance these than the mind, though equal in importance to the physical body.

"The fact that our education is for competition rather than for co-operation is directly the cause of the universal competition and strife which must needs end in hatred and in war. The fact that our education exalts the mind at the expense of all other states of individual consciousness, stimulating pride in superiority rather than pride in service, is directly the cause of the economic distress which well-meaning enthusiasts of the Douglas Credit Scheme type, for example, seek to destroy on the surface rather than at the roots.

"If the world's present ills are to disappear it can only be through a drastic change in our educational processes, so that the spirit of happy helpfulness and eager search for Truth shall take the place of small complacencies and a grinding demand for unrighteous pre-eminence.

PHYSICAL & MORAL TRAINING.

"We must learn to become efficient in giving to the physical body the attention it needs as to health, exercise, food, leisure, rest and such attention must continue as part of the educational curriculum at least until the end of university life.

"Upon the basis of a body as healthy and as rightly living as we can make it we proceed to the education of desires, feelings and emotions. We must perceive reverence, goodwill or understanding, compassion, together with love, as constituting the love desires, the love feelings, the love emotions. We must perceive anger, scorn, contempt, together with hatred, as constituting their hatred counterparts. And we must feed the former, while starving the latter.

EDUCATION OF ASPIRATIONS.

"Service is the high road to their right stimulation, which is why in some of the ancient Hindu Scriptures service is given pre-eminence over study in true education. The high purposes of life will be disclosed in the education of aspirations, and in releasing the individual from slavery to cravings and to all lower passions. Cravings represent the lower aspect of this field, while aspirations represent the higher aspect. Education in this field powerfully affects both the physical body, which has so much capacity to express, or reflect, desires, feelings and emotions, and the mind, on which these have so great an influence.

I cannot too strongly insist that one of the drastic changes we shall sooner or later have to make will be the giving of a very substantial place to the field of desires, feelings and emotions in our schools, college, and university curriculum.

Only as we have given all needful place in the curriculum to the care of the physical body and to the care of the feelings, desires and emotions, may be turn our attention to the mind, though I entirely agree that all three should be more or less simultaneously developed.

"GODS IN BECOMING."

The purpose of the mind is in the first place to accumulate in all possible accuracy the facts of the external world in each kingdom of nature, and in the second place to relate them all to the individual in terms of character-building, through the perception of them all as living and growing in order, under law, and to design. We begin to know, through our studies of the sciences and of the arts that we are indeed Gods in the becoming, and are destined to mighty and glorious consummations. Practically the whole of the time available in school, college and university is spent upon the development of the mind, so that most precious time is wasted, leaving us little or none for the physical body or for the development of right desires, right feelings and right emotions. And needless to say, there is no time at all for the due development of those higher states of consciousness among which we may include the intuition.

SCRAP FOREIGN SYSTEM.

Obviously, it is impossible to effect an immediate change, even supposing the necessity for change be accepted. Isolated educational institutions, not enslaved to examinations and departmental regulations, might well experiment in the directions I have suggested. But apart from individual and isolated experiment it would be necessary for a small body of real educationists, educationists with vision and with a keen perception of vital educational principles dating far back into the past, to work out a satisfactory scheme upon the basis of which a detailed programme could be set forth, in accordance with which text-books would have to be written, training courses arranged, and the right type of teacher encouraged to enter the ranks of the teaching profession. Teachers would have to become among the best paid workers of the Nation, and their outlook would have to be religious, patriotic and cultural in the wisest and broadest sense of the words. Obviously, the existing foreign system of education in India would have to be scrapped at the earliest possible moment, for no education which is in any way foreign can ever be true or right for any country.

And right education would lay immense stress on creative activity along all lines congenial to the individual student, not mere appreciation or power to reproduce, but also originality and inventiveness. The creative spirit is one of the universal signs of our essential divinity, and its disregard is for example directly productive of that degradation of sex functions so terribly prevalent throughout the world.

Indeed do we educate for futility, for unemployment, for war, for ugliness, and it is time there was a change.

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Fields, Factories And Workshops

A Ten Year Plan For India!

The Industrial Mechanism Requires Immediate Overhauling

By A. S. Banavalikar.

At a time when we have just begun to breathe the fresh air of recovery, nothing can be more opportune than an effort to analyse and examine the complex parts of our industrial mechanism, that goes out of gear at repeated intervals. Individual initiative and enterprise, right to private property, freedom of buying and selling in the world market have all lost their former sanctity and are being mercilessly sacrificed at the altar of social and economic collectivism. The old established maxim that the best service the state can do to industry is "to let it remain out of its sunshine is being fast discredited, and to-day the compass of state intervention has so much broadened, that we seem to feel its sting at almost every nook and corner, from the fixation of minimum wages and national insurance rules for the humble day-labourer, to the summary control of gigantic cartels and trusts that bends the big financiers. In short we have begun to realise what Bernard Shaw in his usual enigmatic way once said, "What we need is not less Government but more". Truly therefore, there is a genuine desire in all quarters to try to avoid the misfortunes associated with the last depression, and in order to do this, seek the profitable intervention of the state wherever possible.

DESIRE FOR STATE INTERVENTION.

The zeal for planning which we witness to-day, is the expression of the universal desire for state intervention in the arena of economic activity. The question is often asked whether planning would be a potent remedy to correct the maladjustments in the capitalistic system without in any way, depriving it of its intrinsic advantages. We are now getting accustomed to Socialism, which was the nightmare of the capitalists just a few years ago. Planning has not much economic significance in it except that it is an effort to harness the productive resources of the country with a view to prevent the wastage and destruction of economic goods and services, in its negative aspect, and to attempt a redistribution of the national resources so as to attain the maximum of economic welfare in its positive aspect. This constitutes the "raison d'etre" or advisory economic councils which provide the necessary economic "expertise" to keep the ship of the state on an even keel in these disturbing times. These Councils serve as a channel through which the scientific discussions on economic affairs which are going on independently in the Universities and Colleges, are directed and made available for the turning of the political wheel. Such bodies are purely advisory; they have a claim to be heard but not always discussed. The success of such bodies will, therefore, depend on one vital condition. The state whose economic life is to be planned must enjoy a certain degree of freedom to regulate its own affairs. Planning is mainly an economic issue the significance of which can only be appreciated in its political contest.

PLANNING UNDER DICTATORSHIPS.

Dictatorships provide a congenial atmosphere in which economic Councils flourish as is evident from the experience of Italy and Gemany, and in U. S. A. which is a semi-dictatorship. Indian affairs are dominated by Imperial interest, and such crucial questions as the Ottawa Pact, foreign capital in India and National Defence are likely to be determined in Imperial interest whatever may be the expert view of the economic Councils. The composition of these councils moreover raises further important issues. What method should be adopted in composing them—election or nomination? If by election, how to determine the relative importance of different industries? Agriculture and industry are wide categories, embracing a variety of smaller industries each one of which will clamour for representation, which will have to be denied to them. If the composition is made by nomination, will not such a body bear the suspicious stamp of official choice? These things considered, advisory economic councils will be nothing better than a fifth wheel to our slow moving bureaucratic chariot, and for these reasons it would not be possible for India to enjoy the full pleasures of a planned economic life.

TEN YEAR PLAN FOR INDIA.

Sir Visveswaraya has a first hand knowledge of the facts and conditions of Indian economic life, which he has summarised in the first part of the book with masterly precision and lucidity. Indian agriculture and industry, trade and transport, finance and banking, all come within his expert survey, the ten-year plan for India, and the five-year plan for the states and provinces, which the author has so carefully outlined are an effort modest indeed, and in this respect free from all risks that attend vigorously bold measures which are being proposed by some. The contents of the book are worthy of a careful study for all those who are entrusted with the sacred duty of promoting national welfare. The familiar objection of lack of funds is met by suggesting borrowing on Government credit. It need not, therefore, be very difficult for us to set our task afoot, when money could be borrowed at a profitable rate of interest for the construction of strategic lines on Government Railways and on such Gigantic projects as the Sukkar Barrage. The information collected in the book has involved a good deal of personal research and observation, conclusions reached herein, are tried and tested by his extensive travel in Europe, America and Japan where the problems of modern industries appear at their worst.

Between the two covers of the book lies an India now in economic bondage, but given the necessary opportunities to stimulate social effort, can well emerge as one, no less industrially superior than Japan and America of to-day.

Two Dollar Steamship Line boats were held up at San Francisco when members of the Deck and Engine room crew went on strike. Photo shows strikers picketting entrance to the docks.

RUST-RESISTANT WHEAT

Important Developments In Canada

After twenty years of patient research, cerealists of the Dominion Experimental Farms have developed a rust-resistant wheat and distribution of seed in two to four bushel quantities may be made to Western Canada farmers in the spring of 1937.

This important announcement was made here coincident with reports of extensive rusts damage to wheat crops in Manitoba and parts of Saskatchewan.

The Department of Agriculture plans to retain control of the rust-resistant strains of wheat until sufficient seed has been produced to permit of reasonably wide distribution.

The new strains have been achieved through crossing varieties, but so far have not been given a name. Mots promising results have been obtained from two families. The first family was derived from crossing Marquis with a highly resistance Durum variety known as Pented while the second resulted from ward on a derivative of a Marquis-Emmer cross. Results of tests of both families are said to have fulfilled the expectations of the plant breeders.

At the same time a Marquis (Saskatchewan) farmer named Mr. Thomas Teare has also produced a rust-resistant wheat. This farmer has been experimenting for some years in this direction and had at last achieved his object. Surrounding his field are acres of grain whichr have been badly damaged by this year's rust, while his wheat appears entirely free from the blight.—Reuter.

CONGRESS OF ASIATIC LABOUR

Preparations In Japan Proceeding Apace

(IFTU) When the Japanese national trade union centre held its 3rd Congress at the end of last year (the Great Congress of unification took place in 1932), Hamada, (Chairman of the seamen's organisation), was elected chairman, M. K. Matsuoka vice-chairman, Yonekubo secretary, and Suzuki technical adviser. Since then Hamada has resigned his post as chairman of the Seamen's organisation (in which a split has occurred) and at the same time he also resigned his office of chairman of the national centre. The General Council accepted the resignation and appointed Hamada as adviser to the organisation. The election for a new chairman is to take place at a meeting to be held in the autumn. By way of preparation for the 2nd Congress of Asiatic Labour, which is due next year, the Executive instructed the delegates to get into contact with workers' delegates in India.

DRAINING DISTRESSED AREAS IN BRITAIN

London Workers' Concern At Immigration Of Children From Country

Trade unionists and others in Britain are increasingly concerned about the importation of boys and girls into London from the distressed areas, which is being carried out by the Ministry of Labour and private agencies.

A close inquiry into the whole subject was ordered at the recent meeting of the London Trades Council, and this inquiry is to include consultation with trade unions and trades councils in the distressed areas themselves.

Already the Merthyr Tydfil Trades Council—itself in the heart of one of the distressed areas—

Legion Of The Lost

Of the 25 million persons unemployed throughout the world, about a quarter—six to seven million—are persons under the age of 25.

has written assuring London workers of its full sympathy with their efforts to stem the tide of immigation.

The view is taken that the whole policy of juvenile transfer is wrong. As Mr. Bernard Sullivan, of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers, put it, in moving the resolution, instead of bringing children to the metropolis, industry should be taken to the distressed areas.

The Ministry of Labour scheme of transfer is carefully worked out, and much thought has been given to safeguarding the young people imported.

But, however carefully the schemes may be operated, the fact remains that they must tend to flood the metropolitan area with young workers, encourage blind alley employment, and prejudice the chances of the grown-ups.

LONDON WORKERS' CONCERN.

Transfer of adults is also causing concern to London workers and hardship to many of the transferred.

At the Trades Council debate, Mr. Honeyman, a member of an Employment Exchange committee and of a court of referees, quoted this example:—

A man was brought by the Ministry of Labour from a mining area to employment as a builder's labourer in London.

The job lasted seven weeks, when he again became dependent on unemployment pay.

His family had meanwhile been transferred, and he was now paying 15s. 6d. for two rooms and the family was underfed and the father in despair.

Before his transfer he lived in a cottage rented at 6s., with a garden in which he grew vegetables enough for the family; and in addition lived among relatives and friends.

Many similar examples could be quoted to show the often disastrous effect of the Government's attempts to "drain" the distressed areas.—"Daily Herald."

LORD REAY INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM

To Act As Attorney's For Inventors

The Board of Trustees of the Lord Reay Industrial Museum, Poona have now made arrangements to act as Attorneys for obtaining patents and registration of designs for Indian Inventors.

JEWELLERS' CONFERENCE

For supporting, popularising, and organising the members of the silver-smithy and gold-smithy trade of Poona and Poona District, an Exhibition of the manufacturers of jewellery, silversmithy, gold-smithy, engravings and allied trade is being organized by the Board of Trustees of the Lord Reay Industrial Museum in Poona towards the end of this year.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATION

The latest development in groundnut research in Madras is the opening of a new Agricultural Research Station at Tindivanam to solve the problems connected with the cultivation of oil seed crops.

Economic spacing, that is, the proper seed rate for different types of oil seeds, the suitable rotation and manuring of crops so that the soil fertility is not further depleted, and the production of disease and drought resistant varieties are some of the problems which will be tackled by the station.

Endeavours will be made to find out ways and means to further improve the production. Along with this the seed of improved varieties will be distributed in increasing quantities every year. In the first year only about 200 lbs. of seed of the improved variety were distributed and during the last year about 1,500 lbs. were distributed.

In 1917 the Agricultural Department acquired a private cocoanut garden which was yielding at the rate of 35 nuts per tree. Systematic cultivation and manuring have doubled the yield of the plantation.

In addition to these numerous investigations of a practical nature, investigations as to the quality of oil, the rate of formation of oil, the study of the cells of different types of plants, etc., are being carried out.

Hours Of Work In The Building Industry

I. L. O. Questionnaire Suggests Desirability Of Adopting 40-Hour Week Convention

The questionnaire recently issued by the I.L.O. on the subject of reduction of hours of work in the building and civil engineering industry is bound to evoke considerable interest in India. In addition to adopting the Forty-hour Week Convention, which declares approval of the principle of the forty-hour week applied in such a manner that the standard of living is not reduced in consequence, and adopting a resolution on the maintenance of the standard of living of the workers, the 19th Session of the International Labour Conference considered the application of the 40-hour principle to five forms of employment specifically mentioned in the agenda: (a) public works undertaken or subsidised by Governments; (b) iron and steel; (c) building and contracting; (d) glass-bottle manufacture: and (e) coal mines.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

In the case of the building and civil engineering industry, the Committee on the subject set up by the Conference proposed the adoption at the 19th Session of a Draft Convention; the Conference in plenary sitting decided, however, to adopt the double discussion procedure and to refer the subject for final decision to the 20th Session of the Conference to be held in 1936. At the same time it directed the International Labour Office to frame a questionnaire and transmit it to Governments.

The Questionnaire which has now been issued regarding this industry deals with the desirability of the adoption of a Draft Convention and its scope, definition of hours of work and fixing of weekly and daily limits and overtime, and suggests measures for enforcement and supervision.

Regarding scope, a method of delimitation suggested by the questionnaire is that the Convention should apply to persons employed in undertakings or branches of undertakings engaged in the construction, repair, or demolition of the following: buildings; railways; tramways; air ports; harbours; docks; piers; works of protection against floods or coast erosion; canals; works for the purpose of inland, maritime or aerial navigation; roads; tunnels; bridges; viaducts; sewers; drains; wells; irrigation or drainage works; telecommunication installations; works for the production or distribution of electricity or gas; and water-works. An alternative method suggested for defining scope is the inclusion in the Convention of a general definition such as "the building and civil engineering industry," supplemented by a list of illustrative examples. Whatever definition is adopted, the questionnaire visualises the possibility of competent authority in each country being required to define the line which separates the undertakings and branches of undertakings subject to the Draft Convention from those not subject to it.

EXEMPTIONS

As regards persons affected, the questionnaire suggests the possibility of exempting from the application of the Convention (a) persons employed in undertakings in which only members of the employers' family are employed; (b) persons occupying positions of supervision or management who do not ordinarily perform manual work; and (c) persons engaged in technical control of operations who do not ordinarily perform manual work.

A suggested definition of "hours of work" is the time during which the persons employed are at the disposal of the employer, not including rest periods during which they are not at his disposal. The weekly limit of hours of work suggested for the industry is 40 hours, while in the case of persons who work in successive shifts at continuous processes, a weekly limit of 42 hours is suggested.

The questionnaire contemplates the possibility of persons employed on preparatory or complementary work which must necessarily be carried on outside the limits laid down for the general working of the undertaking, and persons employed in occupations which by their nature involve long periods of inaction, being treated as exceptions and allowed to work hours in excess of the stipulated maximum. It also provides for hours of work being exceeded in vide for cases where allowance has to be made for periodical change-over of shifts and cases where unforseen absence of one or more members of a shift has to be made good.

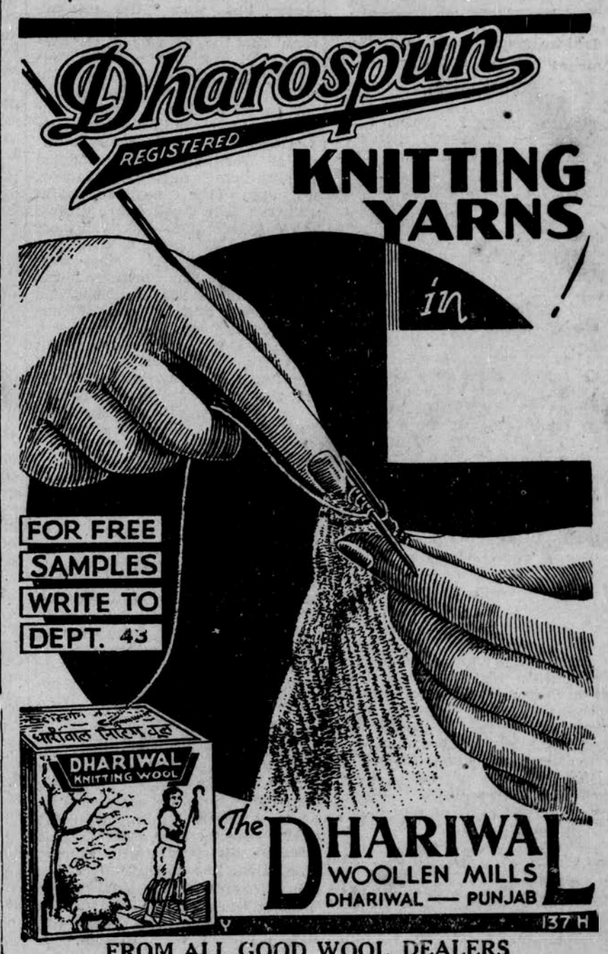
Attempt is made in the ques-

(Continued in Col. 5).

(Continued from Col. 7).

tionnaire to make provision for allowances of overtime for exceptional cases of pressure of work and the opinion of Governments is sought on whether such allowances should be made in respect of the individual worker or in respect of the staff as a whole, whether permits for overtime should be restricted to cases in which the competent authority is satisfied of the impracticability of engaging additional workers, and what should be the maximum hours of overtime allowed in the year. A higher rate of pay for overtime worked is also suggested.

The questionnaire concludes with the suggestion of a number of measures for enforcement of the Convention and supervision of its application.



Retrospect Of Racing

Profitable Poona Season For W. I. T. C.

Mr. Eve Heads List Of Winning Owners

Terms Races Have Become Farcical And Stakes Should Be Reduced

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

There was a sigh of relief when the Poona Racing Season came to its appointed end on Saturday. For the great majority it has proved disastrous despite the fact that the weather has been kind this year. With conditions so favourable it is difficult to account for the discrepancy in the form shown by different horses, especially when they were 'much expected' to win. For the Western India Turf Club the season has been profitable, and Mr. Gulliland, the Secretary was beaming with delight at the improved turn of events in the capital of the Deccan, where after many years the sport has revived.

It was observed that out of fourteen meetings in which 101 races were run, the terms events for English and Indian horses cut up badly. Favoured by the unequal conditions horses like Zuyder Zee and Cartoon carried all before them. The authorities will have to seriously consider whether it is worthwhile persisting with these one-sided events, which reduce racing to a farce. The spectacle of anything from two to five horses, no matter how fashionably or expensively bred, competing in terms races has little appeal, more especially when, as is so often the case, the result is, barring accident, a cut-and-dried conclusion.

A horse like Cartoon should be debarred from competing against moderate Indian-breds in a terms race considering that he is good enough to beat English horses in Class II. I am afraid that at present there is little inducement for owners of home-bred horses. I would suggest that

Trainer Moosa leads in Dalymount Park, winner of the Chief event.

the prize money for terms races be reduced and greatly increased for handicaps. If this was done fields would improve and young horses would get a chance to show their mettle.

Wrong Classification.

The handicapper is often at fault in his classification because he underrates Australian form. High class animals are being imported from 'down under' and it is obvious that before leaving home such animals are run down the field, so to speak, in order that their earlier form may be made to look moderate. The same remark applies to high class horses from Iraq. It is more or less safe to rely on the classification of the Iraq Turf Club in such cases. I do not envy Sir Kenneth Gibson his job, but the small owner who is the backbone of the turf, can be excused for grousing when the classification gives him little chance of asserting himself. The time has come when the classification of horses in Western India, should be revised by a Committee appointed for the purpose. The practice of allowing a trainer to get his horse into a higher division on the eve of a big race without justification on current form, should be sternly discouraged. The object of a classification list is to promote a horse on its merits and it is frustrated when haphazard transfers are permitted. Few will deny that it fosters in and out running.

Mr. Eve On Top.

The statistics reveal that the spoils have been evenly divided amongst the leading lights of the turf. Mr. Eve with Rs. 34,150 to his credit tops the list of winning

Mrs. John Yorke quite pleased with Tree Top's success.

owners. The mill magnate has no outstanding horses in his possession at present, but racegoers hope that he will send out Museum to this country in the near future.

Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh has won Rs. 23,250 in stakes towards which sum Cartoon and Shaphir have largely contributed.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur comes next with Rs. 21,800 which is really a flash in the pan for such a powerful establishment. Mr. Alf Hoyt and his son have won Rs. 20,450 which is extremely creditable for the owner-trainer, who is at present in poor health. Nawabzada Fakrulmulk has to thank Zuyder Zee for his prominent position A. C. Ardeshir, who has Rs. 15,250 to his credit did not fare amongst the winning owners. Mr. as well as he did in Bombay last season, but with the new additions to his string, it would seem that the popular Parsi Steward will assert himself in Calcutta and Bombay during the cold weather. Mr. Diamond who has experienced a miserable time in Poona, is curtailing his string

Northmore Is Leading Trainer.

C. H. Northmore who saddled nine winners during the season, has been the most successful trainer The Australian professional in addition has won more stakes for his patrons than any other trainer. Alf Hoyt with eight wins comes next, followed by C. Jennings six, Mahomed Ali, R. Higgins and V. Powar, five each. It is disquieting to find that the standard of training in Western India has deteriorated very much. We have no outstanding personalities like Byramjee Rustomjee (Senior) the late E. C. Ramshaw, W. Mumford etc. With the exception of Alf Hoyt, who belongs to the old school, the rest are an indifferent lot. Why experienced men like George Bell, and D. Greenhalgh (Jun.) are without horses, is puzzling. Certain men have elbowed themselves into the profession without the requisite knowledge of the art of training thoroughbreds. The present standard can be improved a great deal if licences were not granted to all and sundry.

Britt Becomes Champion Jockey.

E. Britt, a newcomer has become champion jockey in his first season here. This Australian lightweight beat Jim Munro, a compatriot by one point for premier honours. Although Britt is a very capable rider he showed on more than one occasion that he is not quite familiar with the tricky Poona course. Munro who came to this country with a great reputation, has at last displayed his best form. This season he has excelled in some tight finishes and his knowledge of pace has been a great asset to him. L. Marrable who showed fine dash, has recovered his old ability. W. Cook and R. Wilson are two excellent horsemen, who should do well in Bombay. They are strong finishers and good judges of pace. C. Hoyt, a local product, demonstrated that he can hold his own with the best of them. It would be difficult to find a straighter and more conscientious jockey than young Hoyt. J. Harding has also ridden some good races and will be not lacking for mounts in Bombay. While on the subject of jockeys it is disheartening to see that local lads get no encouragement. R. Bell, who gave such promise last Poona season hardly obtained any riding at all. The W.I.T.C. is importing jockeys from abroad but it is doing nothing to encourage local talent. Many promising riding boys are not given permission to ride in races. In the two events confined to riding boys at the tail end of the season horses like Waabil and Tair-al-Zaman won when steered by lads without whips or spurs after repeated failures under the guidance of leading professionals.

Inadequate Facilities.

Pool Betting has become very popular but the facilities provided are totally inadequate. On the last day of the season there was a regular stampede for tickets. Surely the W.I.T.C. could provide more windows and have a double railing for people to queue up for tickets.

The G.I.P. Railway must be congratulated for the excellent service provided throughout the season Mr. A. D'Souza, the Train Conductor was very courteous to passengers and did his best to attend to their comforts.

Catering Satisfactory.

Messrs. Brandons, the caterers as usual gave entire satisfaction, and Messrs Siganporia and Lane, the managers of the dining cars were ever ready to attend to the wants of passengers.

BHAVNAGAR.—A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kathiawar Youth League was arranged to be held here on Sunday evening, but was dropped for want of quorum.

E. Britt by his victory on Columbian, seen in the picture, won the Jockeys' Championship.

GENERAL MOTORS TROPHY VOLLEY BALL TOURNAMENT

Entries are invited for the General Motors Trophy Volley Ball Tournament to be played on the ground of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House during the months of November and December.

All entries must be sent to the Physical Director of the Neighbourhood House by Friday, November 15th and should be accompanied by an entrance fee of Rupees Two for each team entered. Any club may enter as many teams as it desires.

A meeting of the Managers will be held in the office of the Neighbourhood House at 6-30 p.m. on Friday, November 15th to arrange fixtures.

Play will begin on Monday, November 18th.

Spaldings Volley Ball Rules will be followed.

In accordance with the wishes of the donors the cup will remain in the custody of the Neighbourhood House until permanently awarded.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

DARBHANGA CONFERENCE AFTERMATH

By J. C. MAITRA.

I regret that owing to an attack of fever I could not conclude this series of articles, nor pen the Cricket Notes last week. Now that I have recovered from it, I hope to be as regular as before.

In my previous articles I have shown how some of the delegates assembled at Darbhanga under the guidance and care of J.P. Sinha, how they made it impossible for the I.F.A. to hold the conference which the latter had actually convened, and how finally, they converted themselves into an all-India conference and inaugurated an All-India Football Association. These articles together with the statement made by the Raja of Santosh to the I.F.A. which was published in extenso in the "Chronicle" last Tuesday, make it abundantly clear that this group was as determined to keep the I.F.A. out of the Federation as the latter were anxious to hold the conference. Ultimately the former had their way.

Insult to Maharaj Kumar!

The following letter from the Maharaj Kumar of Darbhanga to the Raja of Santosh would show how much he appreciates the "valuable" services rendered by his agent and the grateful returns of some of his guests:—

"I sincerely regret the incidents here. Believe me, I was fully assured that you would be duly elected to preside over the Federation Conference, and I never expected the delegates would behave in that manner. The insult meted out to you was an insult hurled at me, and I told the delegates through Mr. Sinha that, I would have nothing to do with the proceedings, and that, I refuse to open the conference as previously arranged."

And this very Mr. Sinha opened the so-called Conference at the Dining Hall of the Guest House on behalf of the Maharaj Kumar! We were told by the Maharaj Kumar himself that he had forbidden Mr. Sinha to have anything to do with the Conference and the Federation. And we find him elected to the General Secretaryship of the new association!

Principle and Practice.

The Sinha group had pompously declared that they would not allow more than one representative from any province and stubbornly opposed the presence of three from Calcutta. Now from the list of elected gentry to their pet association, we find that three of them hail from Behar:—Maharaj Kumar of Darbhanga (President); Mr. Moin-ul-Huq (Vice-President) and Mr. J.P. Sinha (General Secretary). Surely this is not acting to their principle! Besides the inordinate importance given to Behar can hardly be due to the importance and strength of its controlling body, because most of its tournaments are controlled from Calcutta. The choices must, therefore have been purely personal.

Two Europeans, But No Indian!

Bombay (or Western India?), on the other hand, has been favoured with the good fortune of two Europeans to represent it. Apparently, it has been proved to the satisfaction of the promoters of the A.I.F.A. that there is no Indian Football in the Bombay Presidency and no Indian., therefore, need represent it. The Punjab and Mysore have received similar favours with a Vice-Presidentship each, the first being an Indian and the second a European. I need hardly stretch the point further to show that all the talk about "one representative from each province" was bunkum.

Bori-Bunder's Fond Hope.

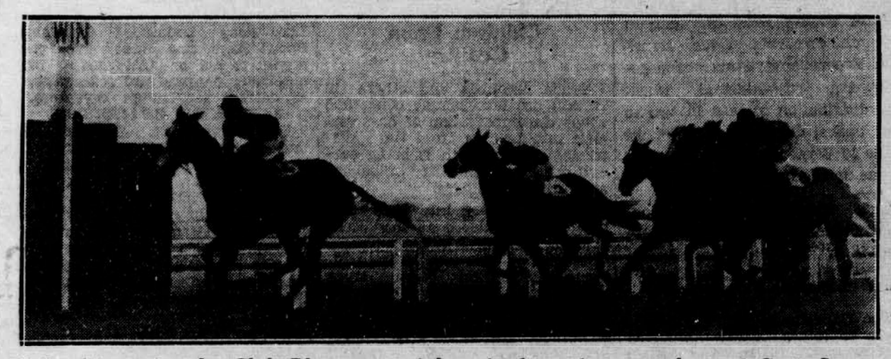
Whatever hopes the promoters of the new association had of forcing their unwanted child on the unsuspecting world, have been shattered by the above-quoted letter of the Maharaj Kumar of Darbhanga. Bori Bunder's weekly edition still clings fondly to the hope that the creation sponsored by one of their members will live yet. I need not take further trouble to disillusion its mind. Time will do that. It will not, however, do for the Indian soccer organisers to rest on their oars after what has happened at Darbhanga. They must evolve another plan, juster and more equitable to all, and bring into a real Federation which will be at once powerful and lasting—to the immense benefit of Indian football.

Constructive Schemes Wanted.

I am glad the I.F.A. are still prepared to convene another Conference at Calcutta next cold weather. "In the meantime," in the words of the Raja of Santosh "all provinces may begin to work assiduously, within their respective circles, to formulate constructive schemes for the purpose of a real Federation, according to the light in them, focussing through such schemes local view points and local needs and requirements. Let all these then be collected in a pool to be closely scrutinised by a duly authorised representative body of experts, with sufficient experience of local needs and conditions and knowledge of existing Football Centres in India which is so essential for the formation of Football Zones in this country. All these could be done before the New Year is ushered in."

An Appeal To W.I.F.A.

Again in the words of the President of the I.F.A. "Let us then all meet here (Calcutta) in January with clean slates to write upon them with intensified vision. I still hope that this advice based as it is on Bengal's long experience in football and on unassailable logic and cogency shall not be flouted by the rest of India." I do hope that provincial jealousy which is bound to do a good deal of harm to the game, will now be given a decent burial and earnest efforts made to promote a real Federation in the near future. My fervent appeal to the W.I.F.A. is to accept its true position and work in co-operation with the I.F.L. for attainment of the goal which they admit to be common.



Columbian wins the Club Plate on a tight rein from Aurangzebe and Cash Sweep (outside).

Statistics Of Poona Season

LEADING JOCKEYS.	No of Wins.
E. Britt	... 12
J. Munro	... 11
L. Marrable	... 7
W. Cook	... 7
J. Brace	... 7
C. Hoyt	... 6
R. Wilson	... 5
C. Selby	... 5
M. Hoyt	... 4
Graham	... 3
L. Davison	... 3
T. Burn	... 3
J. Harding	... 3
E. Simmons	... 3
W. Spackman	... 3
F. Northmore	... 2
A. Sibbritt	... 2
E. Forsyth	... 2
T. Hill	... 1
J. Donnelly	... 1
W. Thompson	... 1
Subeya	... 1
B. McQuake	... 1
K. Blyth	... 1
RIDING BOYS	
Giblin	... 1
Kassim Hassan	... 1
LEADING TRAINERS.	No of Wins
C. H. Northmre	... 9
A. Hoyt	... 8
C. Jennings	... 6
Mahomed Ali	... 5
R. Higgins	... 5
V. V. Powar	... 5
E. Ringstead	... 4
K. H. Irani	... 4
Khodayar Rustom	... 3
Mahomed Jamoor	... 3
G. Esajee	... 3
E. S. Godfrey	... 3
F. J. Reynolds	... 3
Mahmood Talib	... 3
W. Evans	... 2
A. L. J. Talib	... 2
H. M. Mahomed	... 2
R. Bence	... 2
M. C. Patel	... 2
A. M. Khairaz	... 2
Syed Fatah	... 2
Kisha Bapu	... 2
M. Dhalla	... 2
Fahad Rummah	... 2
O Randall	... 2
Nassar Hassan	... 2
S. Khemara	... 1
J. E. Malone	... 1
Syed Saleh	... 1
Sorab Khan	... 1
G. H. Khan	... 1
S. K. Pillay	... 1
L. H. Hewitt	... 1
D. Ghista	... 1
Moosa	... 1
J. Robinson	... 1

WINNING OWNERS	Amount won. Rs.
Mr. Eve	34,150
Mahraj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh	23,250
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur	21,800
Messrs A. & A. J. Hoyt	20,450
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk	19,700
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir	15,250
Shrimant Yashwantrao A. Ghatge	10,500
Mr. Kelso	10,500
Mrs. John Yorke	10,400
Mr. Gem	10,050
Lt. Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir	9,800
Mr. Syed Fatah	9,350
Nawabzada Yemin ul Mulk	8,750
Brigadier R. C. Hill & Mr. A. H. Johnston	8,500
Mr. Sultan Chinoy	8,250
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla	7,450
Mr. A. M. Khairaz	7,250
H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur	6,950
Mr. H. U. Oswal	6,900
Mr. Shantidas Askuran	5,800
H. H. Jam Saheb of Nawanagar	5,650
Mr. F. Sorabjee	5,100
Mr. Diamond	4,800
Mr. M. C. Patel	4,500
Messrs. M. M. Talib and A. Ali Bin Talib	4,250
Maharaja of Kashmir	4,200
Mr. E. S. Godfrey	4,200
Mr. E. D. Pandole	4,150
Haji Ahmed Burroo	4,100
Mrs. R. H. Tucker	4,050
Mr. Hoosein Alwan	4,000
Mrs. M. Clarke	4,000
Mr. Fahad Rummah	3,900
Mr. K. Ardeshir	3,600
Mr. A. Hoyt	3,500
Mr. A. M. Irani	3,500
Shaik Ali Sulaiman	3,500
Maharaj Madan Singh	3,500
Messrs. G. McElligot and P. D. Bolton	3,000
Mr. R. P. Ebrahim	2,950
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib	2,500
Mr. Basheer Mahomed	2,500
Mr. Hamid Jamoor	2,500
Messrs. G. McElliogot and P. D. Bolton	2,500
Dr. S. K. Pillay	2,450
Mr. L. S. Lalvani	2,300
Messrs. E. D. Pandole and M. Dhalla	2,200
Mr. O. Randall	2,000
Miss Lilavati Bhosle	2,000
Mr. D. D. Chawan	2,000
Mr. Syed Mahomed	1,950
Mr. Syed Bin Oomer	1,700
Mr. Enus Kondaji	1,700
Mrs. W. Evans	1,700
Rani Saheb of Miraj	1,700
Mr. J. Mahomed Moosa	1,700
Mr. H. M. Dharamsey	1,700
Mr. S. H. Agha	1,650
Mr. J. H. Sorabjee	1,650
Mr. Mahomed Ali	1,500
Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy	1,300
Mr. Abdul Wahid	1,250
Mr. Abdul Rehman bin Amin	1,250
Messrs. Saleh Moosa and P. R. Kering	1,250
Mr. Syed bin Oomer and Mahomood Talib	1,250
Mr. Saleh Moosa	1,250
Mr. S. M. Khemara	1,200
Capt R. V. Gove	1,100
Mr. R. H. Tucker	1,100
Mr. V. Rosenthal	1,100
Messrs L. S. Lalvani and K. S. Malkani	1,000
Mr. H. Jusub	1,000

*Sums below Rs. 1,000 are not shown in this list.

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TIRUTTANI, (S. INDIA).

Under the auspices of the Bombay Women's Association, a local conference of women of Bombay was held in the Servants of India Society Hall on Saturday evening to elect delegates to the forthcoming All-India Women's Conference to be held at Trivandrum. Mrs. Sharada Mehta (5th from right) of Ahmedabad presided.

Bombay Women Demand Association In Administration

Social Workers Must Be Trained For Literacy Campaign, Says Mrs. Sharda Mehta

The Local Conference of Bombay Women met at the Servants of India Society's Hall on Saturday under the presidentship of Mrs. Sharada Mehta of Ahmedabad.

Mrs. J. R. Doctor, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference welcomed the president-elect.

Satisfactory Progress

In the course of her speech Mrs. Doctor said:—

The A. I. W. C. are holding their Annual Sessions this year at Trivandrum. It is a unique occasion in the history of the A.I.W.C. since it is the first time that its Annual Sessions will be held in a Native State, and at the invitation of the ruler thereof. Some of our Native States are backward in Social Reforms, and it is a meritorious fact that a State is so interested in women's movements, and we welcome it as a fine achievement on the part of the A.I.W.C.

FORGING AHEAD.

Our Association has made satisfactory progress during the year. The Echo Conference was held in February when Dowager Lady Jehangir presided, who welcomed the efforts of the Association towards Female Education, and the removal of the Social and Legal Disabilities of Women. At this Conference a Resolution was passed expressing our disappointment at the refusal of the Government of India to appoint a Commission of Inquiry into the Legal Disabilities of Women. Another Resolution was passed protesting against and condemning Mr. H. R. Desai's Bill to Amend the Law of Adoption in Bombay Council which aimed at the destruction of the fundamental rights of women.

Letters of protest against this Bill were sent to Mr. Desai and the Hon. President of the Council when the Bill was to be moved, both at Bombay and Poona, women in large numbers attended the Council Halls as a mute protest against the Bill, whilst appeal to reject the Bill signed by some thousands of women were distributed amongst the Councillors.

WANTED NO COMMUNALISM.

Our Committee decided that the A. I. W. C. should not submit any representation nor appoint witnesses to give evidence before the All-India Delimitation Committee at Delhi, since women are consulted only for Women's Reserved Seats, and the A. I. W. C. has always strongly protested against the Reservation of seats for Women.

Our Committee also supported a statement issued by one of our Vice-Presidents, Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur, regarding the position of the A. I. W. C. in respect of the Indian Delimitation Committee.

The statement says that Standing Committee of the A. I. W. C. have learnt with deep regret that election to the seats reserved for Women in the Provincial Chambers will be by means of separate Communal electorates, and that for the six seats reserved for women in the Council of State, the members of the Provincial Chambers will form the Electorate. The statement also protests against women being forced into the Communal Arena, as well against the Reservation of Seats. Also we express our indignation that our united demands have thus been wantonly ignored, and our repugnance at the methods of enfranchisement, representation and election for women in the New Constitution.

NO ANSWER FROM GOVT.

The Hon. Organising Secretary wrote to the Government of Bombay to recognise our Association as one of the public bodies to be consulted on Bills coming up for Social Legislation affecting women and children, we were asked to supply the Government with our membership and the names and strength of our Affiliated Associations. It was done, but no answer has yet been received.

The dates fixed for the next Annual Sessions is 26th December to 2nd January.

I may here mention that Mrs. Hamid Ali represented the A. I. W. C. at the Women's International Alliance Congress at Istambul, where she did excellent work in connection with the Indian Women's movements, and also in London in connection with the New Constitution for India.

I have mentioned before that our Association has been progressing satisfactorily, yet there is much work to be done, and we invite the co-operation of women who are willing to work for the uplift of their illiterate and poorer sisters.

Sharada Mehta's Address

The President in the course of her speech said:—

During the nine years of its existence the A. I. Women's Association has done very creditable and substantial work.

The field of action is boundless so is the patience of the women of our country.

Our work becomes much more difficult than in the case of small countries like Japan, Turkey or Persia, as ours is a huge continent, fettered by foreign domination, unspeakably poor and with deep rooted customs and conventions defying all progress.

The importance of reconstructing our country should be realised by every province, every educated individual, more especially by women and the idea of citizenship and communal welfare should dawn upon all women.

The social injustices to women, the legal disabilities under which they have to suffer, devastating illiteracy and economic dependence of women in society, these are questions mainly affecting women. Besides there are others which affect the whole society. Diseases, high death rate of children, labour grievances, tyranny of social conventions and such others.

The root causes of all our miseries are mainly two—poverty and all pervading ignorance. We have to fight these two monsters.

The Government wants to fasten entirely on the shoulders of the people the responsibility of the primary education. Their usual argument is want of funds.

NEED FOR ACTION.

It should be the main effort of women to see that primary education is better organised and that it is made compulsory as soon as possible. At least primary education for girls should be made compulsory as is done in the Gondal State to the great credit of that ruler. There are many other important questions but in comparison to this great problem they should be considered insignificant. Instead of frittering our energy in opposing the Desai's Bill or Bhagwandas' Bill or putting stop to the vice of taking opium, we should concentrate on this one important question and with the help of the Government as well as the public, we should bring about such a state of things that every child is able to read and write and not a man or woman remains illiterate. Wherever there has been an awakening of a nation, like in Russia, Germany, China or Turkey attempts have been made to liquidate illiteracy. Our conference has passed resolutions on this question but nothing very solid has been achieved as yet. We might magnify a few solitary attempts but that does not solve our problem. A definite plan of action which is practicable should be though out.

We are passing through very critical times. If we do not march with the rest of the world by the law of nature we will go under. In order that we may keep pace with other nations, we will have to adopt methods and machinery more suited to this age. We have an enormous task before us but if there is proper planning and organisation, I am sure we will be able to accomplish it.

Our women conference must become the centre of women's activities throughout the country. By our work and achievement we must get recognition from all the women of the country.

WHOLETIME WORK.

For organising all this work we must train up women who would become wholetime social workers. They will have to be stationed in particular places like youngmen who make villages or labour areas as their headquarters for work.

There should be a moral binding that each member should educate at least a few illiterate persons. If we are so energetic and do all our work religiously we are bound to be successful in our mission.

Resolution

The following resolutions among others were passed by the Conference:—

The Conference resolved to request the British Parliament to safeguard the interests of Women by making provision in the Instrument of Instructions for the Governor-General and the Governors that Women should be given chances of association in the administration of every Province as well as the Central Government, especially in the Departments of Education, Health, and Labour. Provision should also be made for at least one woman to be appointed to each Provincial Public Services Commission.

A resolution expressing gratitude to all those who helped including the Press in successfully defeating Mr. H. R. Desai's Bill was passed.

Resolutions recommending drastic amendments to the Sharda Act to make it more effective, encouraging indigenous industries, and urging the Municipality to establish Children's Care Committees in different wards of the city were passed at the Conference.

Also an emphatic plea for adu't education among women and compulsory education in "B" and "E" wards of Bombay was voiced in a resolution.

FACTORY WORKERS.

Another resolution urged more Factory Inspectresses throughout the presidency and better Housing and Sanitary facilities for factory workers, specially for women.

By yet another resolution the Bombay University was condemned for not providing lodgings for women students and was requested to see that this provision was not a dead letter in the Colleges affiliated to it.

COLOUR COMPLEX

(Continued from Page 8.)

meanwhile serious trouble has already started against the coloured seamen in all ports in Great Britain. British Trade Union officials and petty officials of some Shipping Companies under instigation from Labour leaders are taking measures to throw Asiatics and Africans out of their jobs. The excuse is that they may be British or may not be because they were not able to produce their birth certificates. The India Independent League and the new Indian Friends Committee are both fighting in these matters, but a much bigger fight is required. This is obviously another matter in which Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. Jinnah could unite forces and carry on the fight in the Indian Legislature. India must demand that every ship, British or foreign, entering Indian harbours should have at least 50 per cent. Eastern labour. If British Trade Union seamen are misled into fighting coloured seamen. Indian Labour leaders will be justified in organizing Indian dock-workers to refuse to touch such ships as are entirely manned by white labour.

(To Be Continued).

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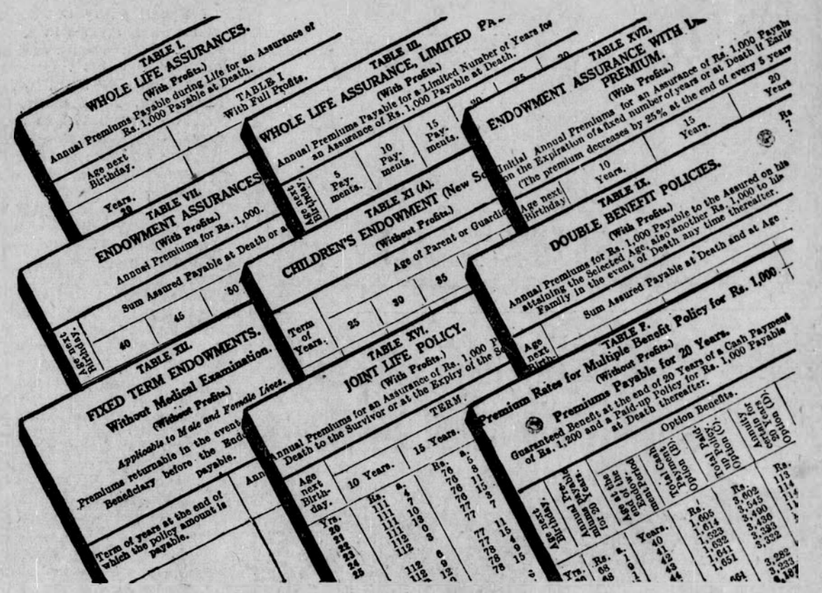

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Dr. T. A. Ellis

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Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. Special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute, but write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

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If you are ever tempted to try a weak substitute for FLIT, ask yourself this question: are your comfort and health worth sacrificing for the sake of an insecticide that may not kill? Why take a chance when it probably means that mosquitoes will torture you from sun-down to dawn? For safety's sake, be sure you get FLIT. FLIT really *kills* insects—and they stay dead! FLIT spray does not stain. Always insist on getting the yellow tin with the soldier and black band. To guarantee you against fraudulent refilling, the FLIT tin is sealed for your protection.

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Deterrent Sentence For Kidnappers

Magistrate Commends Sub-Inspector Who Tracked Lost Girl In 1000 Miles Tramp.

BOMBAY: Monday.

Found guilty of charges of kidnapping a minor girl and abetting each other in the commission of the offence, Manibai Gokul, a Hindu woman and Gokul Shamji were sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each, in default 6 months' R. I., by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day.

The Magistrate, in the course of a lengthy judgment, observed that this was a crime deserving of a deterrent sentence.

The evidence against the accused was conclusive and there was no doubt that the accused had jointly kidnapped the minor girl.

Tribute To Sub-Inspector

The Magistrate paid a tribute to Sub-Inspector Huzar Khan of the Princess Street Police, who traced the girl following up a clue in a wayside railway station while on a 1000 miles tramp.

It was due to the officer's perseverance and industry that the offenders were brought to book and the child restored to her parent after a lapse of 18 months.

In this case the prosecution evidence was that Gokul Shamji the second accused came to Bombay and met one Mulji Jiva. He offered him his sister Manibai in marriage and the offer was accepted.

Girl Disappears.

Subsequently a marriage ceremony was gone through and the couple went to stay with Mohan Jiva, the brother of Mulji Jiva. After some time, it was stated the first accused, who was a guest in the house left and soon after on April 26, 1934 Manibai also left the house with the seven years old daughter of Mohan Jiva.

Every effort to trace the woman and the child proved futile and the police were informed but no clue was forthcoming and the offence remained unsolved.

In July last Manibai and Gokul were seen travelling in a tram car by one of the relatives of Mohan Jiva. He promptly accosted the party and handed them over to the police. The couple, however, kept their lips sealed and pretended not to know anything about the missing girl. In fact Gokul who was Manibai's brother, claimed that she (Manibai) was his wife.

Tracked For 1,000 Miles.

The Princess Street Police took up the investigations and Sub-Inspector Khan was sent to Rajkot and there it appears the woman-prisoner was recognised by a taxi-driver.

The officer made careful and tactful inquiries and for the first time got the news that the child was seen in the company of the accused.

Then followed a search of the Ashram registers, and a trek through several villages, forests, and rivers, covering in all 1,000 miles. The officer's industry and perseverance was rewarded at last. The child was found in an Ashram at Ahmedabad.

The accused were then brought back to Bombay and charged.

STOVE CLAIMS ANOTHER VICTIM

Woman Dies While Preparing Tea

BOMBAY Monday.

"Death caused by shock, following extensive burns accidentally sustained from a Primus Stove," was the verdict of the Coroner's Jury at the conclusion of the inquest on Sitabai Sitaram, a Hindu woman, who died at the J.J. Hospital on Saturday last.

In his evidence before the City Coroner, Sitaram Parashram Kelkar, a cook in the Police Hospital, and the husband of the deceased, stated that, on last Saturday morning, his wife was boiling water for tea on a Primus Stove. Suddenly he heard his wife's cries, and rushing to the place, he found her lying in the doorway badly burnt. She was immediately removed to the hospital, but she died.

A police officer, attached to the Nagpada Police Station, stated he went to the J.J. Hospital and questioned the deceased and learnt that the deceased's saree caught fire, while turning round near the stove.

Hindu 'Varsity Sevak Mandal's Slides

The Secretary, Lantern Lecture Section, Sewak Mandal, Benares Hindu University, writes:—

The Sewak Mandal of the Benarest Hindu University conducts a free primary school in an adjoining village and holds night classes for Harijans as will as servants of the University.

Lantern lectures have been one of the main avenues of its activity and by now the Mandal possesses fifteen sets of slides making up a total of about 700 slides. The subjects cover a fairly varied field on topics of special interest in these days such as Education, Hindu Ideals, Ancient and Modern Indian History, Harijans, Swadeshi, Social Reform, Village reconstructon, Sanitation, Infant Welfare, Facts and Figures about India, eminent Indians of modern times etc. Most of the slides have been made by the members of the Mandal itself and are not available elsewhere it has been now decided to make those slides available on loan to the public. A complete list of our sets along with our terms of lending can be had from the Secretary on sending postage stamps of two annas only.

PRIZE FOR PICTURE OF "BHAARATHA MATHA"

It has been decided, in conection with the coming Jubilee Celebrations of the Indian National Congress to award a prize of Rs. 150/- for the best original picture of Bhaaratha Matha done in water or oil colours.

The size of the picture must not be less than 22" by 17".

Artists should send, at their risk, the paintings to the address of T. Viswanatham. Vizagapatam., so as to reach him on or before 18-12-'35 The expenses for sending the pictures must be borne by the artists themselves.

The Selection Committee will announce its decision on 23-12-1935: its decision will be final. The Selected picture will be exhibited at Vizagapatam on 26-12-1935, the Congress Jubilee Day.

The Selected picture will become the property of the Vizagapatam District Congress Committee. Pictures, not selected, will be returned to the artists at their expense and risk.

Every picture sent by an Artist should be accompanied by a declaration to the following effect.

"I hereby declare that this picture is done by me specially for this competition and is not published or exhibited anywhere else.".

PANDIT KUNZRU IN BOMBAY.

Liberal Leader Will Lecture On Political Situation

BOMBAY Monday.

Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru, President of the National Liberal Federation, who is now on a propaganda tour, arrived this morning from Jalgaon by the Lucknow Express.

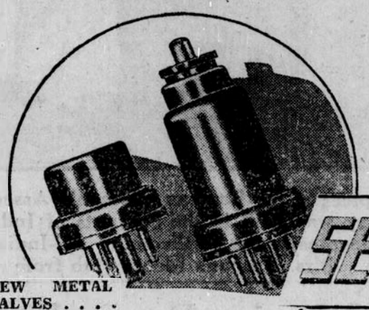
Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru

Mr. V.R. Bhende, Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Association, received him at the station.

He will deliver a lecture under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association to-morrow (Tuesday) evening in their premises.

On Wednesday he delivers a public lecture on the "Present Political Situation" at the Blavatsky Lodge when Sir Cowasji Jehangir will preside.

The NEW 1936 GENERAL ELECTRIC RADIO with VALVES



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CALCUTTA BOMBAY BANGALORE

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

A "sandal" procession of Muslims last night was used as the opportunity to avenge an alleged old enmity between two Muslims one of whom was stabbed, the assailant escaping in the confusion that followed.

Large crowds gathered in the procession which was proceeding along Colabawadi and there was a considerable crush.

Daida Kassim, a bandsman, residing at Goghra Mohalla, was also in the procession.

At about 10-30, his assailant, who is now at large, stabbed him in the back and eluding capture ran away taking advantage of the crowd. The processionists ran pell mell.

Another Muslim who tried to intervene was injured.

Both were removed to the hospital, where Daida is detained.

The Colaba Policce and the C.I.D. are investigating.

* * * *

A five-year-old child, the daughter of one Matadin Khyaliram residing at Anantwadi, Princess Street, sustained serious burns all over her body, a few days back. She died at the J.J. Hospital on Sunday.

Sitabai, the deceased, it was stated, was playing in the gallery of her residence when her saree came in contact with a naked lamp lying close by and caught fire.

The inquest has been postponed till October 16.

* * * *

The fatal road accidents came before the City Coroner to-day.

The first of these accidents occurred at Khajur Bunder, Yellow Gate, Bombay, on Saturday afternoon, when a Muslim lorry-cleaner was knocked down by a motor-lorry.

Alli Hussein Magdum, it was stated, was standing behind the motor-lorry which had just been loaded with cotton bales.

As the driver of the lorry released the brakes in order to start it the lorry which was standing on a slight incline ran back a few feet with the result the lorry-cleaner got crushed between the vehicle and the wall that stood close by.

Alli Hussein was rushed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment, but he succumbed to his injuries.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Coroner's jury at the inquest held on the body to-day.

* * *

FATAL ATTEMPT TO CROSS ROAD

The second accident happened in the early hours of Sunday morning when Mr. J. R. Walsh, residing at Anderson House, Mazagaon, was driving his motor car along Reay Road from north to south.

At the junction of Reay Road and Sewri, it was stated, a man aged about 40 years, was knocked down by the car while he was attempting to cross the road near the tram track. The victim of the accident died almost immediately on the spot.

Giving evidence before the City Coroner to-day, Dhaktibai Keshav stated that her husband, Keshav Bhikaji eked out a livelihood by working in the mills. On Saturday night, after work, he had left home for an outing. On Sunday morning she heard that he was killed in an accident.

The inquest was adjourned.

* * * *

KILLED BY BULLOCK CART

In the third case, Indoobai Chinaji, aged seven years, residing at Sitaram Building, Palton Road was playing near the Crawford Market Gate on Friday morning when she was knocked down by a bullock tied to a cart and her hands crushed by a wheel of the cart.

Subsequently she died.

Medical examination revealed that the cause of death was due to laceration of the brain accompanied by haemorrhage.

Inquest was postponed.

* * * *

There were two drowning fatalities in the city on Sunday, one at Colaba and the other at Mahim.

The body of an unknown Hindu youth was washed ashore by the sea near the Victoria Baths, Colaba on Sunday evening.

The deceased was clad in blue shorts and had no external marks of injury on the body.

Medical examination revealed that the cause of death was due to Asphyxiation as a result of drowning.

The Colaba Police are making inquries.

In the second case, Bachu Gulam Mahomed esiding with his parents at Mahim Durga, went out on Sunday morning, for a bath in the sea. His father, finding that he did not return went to the sea-shore in search of him and found his clothes tied to a pole on the sands.

The matter was reported to the Mahim police.

In the afternoon on the same day, a police constable deputed to keep watch n the outgoing tide noticed a body bloating on the water. It was taken charge of and removsd to the morgue.

The body was that of the missing boy Bachu Gulam Mahomed.

Cdroner's Jury's Verdict: Accidental verdict in the sea at Mahim while bathing.

* * * *

Shanker Maruti, a motor-driver was arrested by the Dongri Police on Sunday afternoon for rash and negligent driving.

It was alleged that at about 3 p.m. on Sunday, he was driving his car, while under the influence of drink, along Sandhurst Road towards Bendhi Bazaar at a fast pace, and having lost control of the car, collided with a bullock cart proceeding in the same direction. The result of the collision was that both the bullocks of the cart were injured.

The car then swerved to the left, mounted the footpath and came to a standstill.

Shanker was produced before Mr. Oscar B. Brown at the Mazagaon Police Court to-day and remanded to police custody till October 24.

Motorist Acquitted

In acquitting Dasher Khan, a Muslim motor driver, who was alleged to have driven a motor car in a rash and negligent manner on March 24 last along Lady Jamshedji Road, splitting a Municipal lamp post into several pieces, Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, held to-day that the offence was not proved.

"I am not prepared to say that at 12 o'clock at night," remarked the Magistrate, "where there is hardly any traffic, that a speed of 40 miles on a broad road is excessive speed or is in itself evidence of rashness."

Mr. Velkar appeared for the prosecution and Mr. A. P. Janai defended the accused.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Asho Vad 3, 1991
Muslim: Rajab 16, 1354
Parsi: Ardibeest 9, 1305
Hightide: 1-42; 13-32
Lowtide 7-37; 19-38
Sunrise: 6h. 33m.
Sunset: 6h. 16m.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, October 16

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Pt. Kunzru's lecture at Blavatsky Lodge on "Present political situation" at 6-15 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shunko Maru" left Singapore on October 11 and is due to arrive in Bombay on October 24 via Penang and Colombo.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Owing to some unforeseen difficulties, Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru's public lecture announced for this evening has been cancelled.

"RELIGIONS IGNORANCE"

Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma, will deliver a public lecture on "Religions ignorance" at the Arya Samaj, Mandir (Masjid Bander) to-day Tuesday at 7 p.m.

KUNZRU'S LECTURE AT VILE PARLE.

Under the auspices of the Lokmanya Seva Sangh, Vile Parle, Pandit Hirdaya Nath Kunzru will deliver a public lecture on "India's Military Training" at the Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle (East) to-day, Tuesday, at 9-15 p.m. (S.T.)

NEW ADDRESS OF "F" WARD D.C.C.

The office of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee has been removed to Vahidina Mansion, 1st Floor, Opp. George Restaurant, Tram Terminus Parel Poibavdi. The office will be open between 8 to 11 a.m. and 4 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) every day

YOUTH AND TO-MORROW.

A conversational meeting of The Ismailia Students' Education Society will be held to-day, Tuesday, in the Hall of The Recreation Club Institute, Kandi Mohalla, Jail Road, Bombay. Mr. Gullamally Allama, member, H. H. The Aga Khan's All India Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee will speak on "Youths and To-morrow".

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The Hon. Secretary writes:—The Special General Meeting of the Journalists' Association of India which was called for the 26th Oct. 1935, has been postponed to November 2nd, 1935, at the same place and hour, as Saturday, 26th Oct. is a Diwali holiday, to transact the business mentioned in the agenda circulated to members already.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Broadway Gondolier". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Variety". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Escapade" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
MAJESTIC—"Orphans of Society" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Desh Deepak", daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
IMPERIAL—"Jawani-Ki-Hawa". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Noore-Vatan". Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Devdas". Daily at 6-30 & 10-30 p.m
GLOBE—"Kati-e-Am". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Nitwits". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"G White's 1935 Scandals." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Wolf Dog." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Selection of Indian Music. Marathi Songs. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Programme. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra Conducted by Sir Dan Godfrey. Lional Tertis, Viola. Norman Allin, Bass. (Columbia). 2-0 p.m. Relay from the Rotary Club (if available). 2-30 p.m. Close down. European Programme. 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema (By kind permission of the Management). 6-30 p.m. Dance Music. Guy Lumbardo and his Orchestra Ted Fio Rito and his Orchestra. The Dorsey Bros Orchestra (Brunswick) 7-30 p.m. "Did You Know" By Arthur Silas. 7-45 p.m The Rex Revue (Rex Records) with Jack Payne and his Band. Phyllis Robins. Sandy Powell and Co., Charlie Kunz. Maggie Stott Pat O'Malley. Primo Scala's Accordion Band. 8-45 p.m. The news. Weather Report, News Bulletin and Commercial News (In English and in Hindi). 9-0 p.m. Time Signal* Indian Programme 9-30 p.m. A Concert of Light Music. By Sangit Bhaskar Master Vasant Amrut. Accompanied by Dattaram Parvatkar (Sarangi). Kamoo (Tabala). 11-0 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Birmingham Theatre Royal Orchestra, conducted by Sheridan Gordon, relayed from the Theatre Royal, Birmingham. 8-15 p.m. "Under Big Ben". A homely chat on men & matters in and around London by Howard Marshall. 8-30 p.m. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra; leader, Harold F. Peets; conductor, Ernest W. Gross. Olive Sturgess (Soprano), relayed from the Pavilion, Torquay. 9-30 p.m. Harps and Harmony at Tea Time with John Cockerill (in Harp Solos), Anita Lowe (in Speed Numbers), and Barbara Warning (in Blues.) 10-00 p.m. News 10-15 p.m. The B. B. C. Orchestra† 10-30 p.m. Close down.

UNITED GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMAN PARISHAD

As previously announced, the ninth session of the United Goud Saraswat Brahman Parishad will be held this year at Bombay, (Muzafarbad Hall, Grant Road) during the Diwali holidays on the 26th, 27th and 28th October under the presidency of Mr. B. S. Kamat, M.L.C. Simultaneously with the Parishad, there will be an Exhibition of Arts and Crafts which will be opened by Mrs. Sundarabai D. Sirur, J. P. The Exhibition will remain opend for 10 days from the 26th October. Exhibits will be received on the 21st and 22nd October at Muzafarbad. No fee will be levied for entering exhibits. Entry forms will be supplied on request. Intending Exhibitors will kindly take prompt action in returning the forms and also send their Exhibits in time.

At the time for the Parishad is drawing near, members of the Goud Saraswat Brahman community who have not yet joined the movement are earnestly requested to enroll themselves as members of the Reception Committee or as delegates on payment of Rs 10 and 2 each respectively. All communications may kindly be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries, 264 Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

DINNER TO MR. MUDALIAR.

To meet Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, member, of the Tariff Board, Mr. A. Sattanathan, Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, gave a dinner party on 12th inst. at his residence at Dadar.

DEATH OF Y. A. KUNTE

Mr. Y. A. Kunte, a well-known landlord of Bombay, died in Poona on the 8th of October. He was an Honorary magistrate and a J. P. and had worked for some time as one of the Directors of the Shilotri Bank. Of late he was residing in Poona where he had made a name for himself in social circles.

NO FREEDOM WITHOUT UNITY

Plea To Abolish Castes At Dadar Meeting

(From A Correspondent)

Under the auspices of the Keluskar Memorial Manda, a public meeting was held at Kohinoor Cinema, Dadar, on Sunday morning to celebrate the first death anniversary of late Mr. K. A. Keluskar, the renowned social reformer and an eminent Marathi author. Sir Govindrao Pradhan presiding

Mr. Anantrao Gadre, Editor of "Nirohid" opened a discussion on the caste system among the Hindus. He argued that whatever might be the origin of the institution it was an absolute block in the path of unity amongst the Hindus. There were seldom two opinions that it was desirable to abolish it but the question was whether it was possible Cultured men like Principal Agarkar and Mr. Keluskar strongly advocated its abolition without which unity was impossible; and if unity was not attained political power would only be a dream. The present struggle for political power has amply proved this. If leaders of every community and sub-community determined to exert their energy to bring about this change it was not impossible to abolish the castes.

Other speakers addressed the meeting and discussed the pros and cons of this important subject.

The president in winding up the proceedings said that the discussion should be continued in meetings and the press so that public opinion may be educated afresh and some solution may be found. He paid a glowing tribute to the silent but vigorous work of late Mr. Keluskar for nearly half a century in this city and appealed to the public to help forward the task undertaken by the Memorial Mandal.

Bombay Prov. Co-op. Bank Celebrates Foundation Day

The Foundation Day Celebration of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank took place, on Friday last, at Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Hall.

Mr. V. L. Mehta, the Managing Director of the Bank welcomed the guests and the members and after making a short speech suitable to the occasion proposed Mr. R. G. Saraiya, a Director of the Bank to the Chair.

Mr. Saraiya said that the working capital of the bank in 24 years had increased from 7 lakhs to a figure exceeding 2 crores. It holds to-day a high rank in the clearing houses, in the matter of cheques cleared daily. With its network of 28 branches in the Presidency the bank was able to render much useful service to the agriculturists and people of small means. Mr. Saraiya made it clear that the policy of the Bank was to make funds available to agriculturists at the lowest possible interest rate.

The function terminated with refreshments and entertainments.

New Solicitors

The following three candidates have been declared to have passed the examination for Articled Clerks (Solicitors), held recently in the High Court of Bombay:—Mr. Alfred Joseph Baptista, Mr. Phiroze Mehta and Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim.

"SARDA ACT" FOR TRAVANCORE

Bill To Be Introduced In State Assembly

TRIVANDRUM (By Mail.)

The Dewan of Travancore has granted permission for the introduction of a private Bill in the Travancore Legislative Assembly on the lines of the Sarda Act. The Bill, which is sponsored by Mr. Janardana Kamath, is drafted closely on the lines of the British Indian Child Marriage Restraint Act. "Its primary object," says the statement of objects and reasons, "is to declare invalid the marriages of girls below 14 years of age, and thereby prevent such girls from becoming widows. The second object is to lay down the minimum marriageable ages of boys and girls, and thereby prevent, so far as may be, their physical and mental deterioration by removing a principal obstacle to their physical and mental development."

The Bill proposes 14 as the minimum marriageable age for girls and 18 for boys.—A. P.

Sir George Jeffreys, G.O.C., Southern Command, left for England by Saturday's Mail Boat.

WANTED COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Bombay Medical Union's Demand To Check Spurious Drugs

The Secretary of the Bombay Medical Union writes:—

A meeting of the Union held on Sept. 29 last passed the following resolutions:—

"That the Bombay Medical Union strongly deprecates the studied inactivity of the Government in not adopting measures for prevention of adulteration of Drugs which is highly detrimental to the interests of humanity, and urges upon the Government to take early steps to pass a "Pure Drugs Act" for India without taking shelter under the plea of financial stringency as usual.

"That this meeting urges upon the Government of India, and recommends the necessity of starting a College of Pharmacy by the Provincial Governments in their respective Provinces, for the training of Chemists and Druggists as well as Compounders and for that purpose to utilise the extensive facilities in the country."

That the above resolutions should be sent to the Press for circulation and printing and also to the Provincial and Central Governments and legislatures.

GAEKWAR JUBILEE PLANS

Two Prizes Awarded To Casket Designers

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Oct. 12.

The Working Committee of the Diamond Jubilee Celebration Central Committee met recently under the presidentship of ex-Naib Dewan R. B. Govindbhai H. Desai and awarded a prize of Rs. 150 each for two casket designers, one Mr. Narsiayya of Madras and the other Messrs. Barton and Sons Company of Bangalore. It was decided to prepare a casket of gold, silver, and diamond to the extent of Rs. 5,500 in all and Mr. Narsiayya's design has been entrusted to a local mistri named Umarsee.

For 14 panels Shrimati Ambikabai, daughter of the well-known artist Mr. Dhurandhar of Bombay, has been awarded a prize of Rs. 150. The fund up-to-date has approximately reached more than Rs. 50,000 and is swelling day by day.

INCREASE IN SCOUTS' STRENGTH.

The annual returns for the year 1934-35 of Baroda State scouts record an increase of nearly 1,000 in all ranks in the Brotherhood bringing the census to well-nigh 12,000. The most outstanding feature of the Scouts' services has been the saving of 14 lives at personal risk in different places of the State.

Several shops are reported to have been gutted completely on the Dashara day when Ramlila was being celebrated at Moradganj in Etawah district. It is said that when fire was set to burn Rawan a few sparks reaching the shops of fireworks set them ablaze resulting in the destruction of shops.

Our Rajkot Letter

STATUE OF LATE THAKORE SAHEB

Present Ruler Performs Unveiling Ceremony

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Oct. 13.

The 28th coronation anniversary of the late Thakore Saheb Sir Lakhaji Raj of Rajkot was celebrated on Saturday the 12th inst. when the present Thakore Saheb Shree Dharmendrasinhji unveiled the marble statue of the late Sir Lakhji Raj. In recognition of 23 years, rule of late Thakore Saheb, 23 salutes were fired from the State battery while the Thakore Saheb unveiled the statue.

The Thakore Saheb said that the total cost of the Memorial Hall together with the tower, the garden and the marble statue had come to Rs. 65,000. He added that what little he has done for the state subjects, has been due to the inspiration he had received from his late revered father from time to time. He assured the audience that he would wholeheartedly follow in the footsteps of his late father and prayed to God to give him strength to do everything humanly possible for him to keep his subjects, contented and happy since his happiness lay in that of his subjects.

MUNICIPALITY'S ALLEGATIONS.

The Rajkot Municipality, has levelled serious allegations in a report against the interference of both the Rajkot Municipal departmental secretary and the public works secretary. While submitting the report to the State Corporation, nine members out of the ten have tendered their resignation. The report was fully discussed throughout the last week in the corporation.

YOUTH LEAGUE TO BE REVIVED.

The youths of Rajkot held a meeting here and decided to revive the Kathiawar Youth League which has ceased to function for the last 4 years. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Honorary secretary to hold its next session as early as possible.

KALABHAVAN STRIKE TO BE CALLED OFF

Principal Withdraws Notice Of Fines

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Oct. 12.

To-day the Kalabhavan Students' strike took a better turn as a sequel to the Principal Mr. C. H. Vora notifying that notices regarding imposition of fine on 160 students who had gone to see the cricket fixture on 23rd September and the notice of the dismissal of Mr. V. M. Tank were withdrawn.

The students have agreed to call off the strike and have put certain demands which include non-victimisation of the students

RESERVE BANK DIRECTORATE

Candidates For Madras Seats

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

Diwan Bahadur Govindass Chathoorbhoojadass writes that he is standing as a candidate for one of the five seats allowed for the Directors of the Madras Branch of the Reserve Bank of India.

Sir V. Ramesan (Retired High Court Judge) is also standing as a candidate for one of the above five seats.—A. P.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. Railway

MAILS AND EXPRESS TRAINS
Timings at Victoria Terminus.

Trains	Ar. H M	Dep H M
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	21 45
Madras Express	10 15	13 55
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 45	18 50
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	13 55	12 10
Poona Fast Passenger	15 25	11 50
Poona Express	19 25	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 10	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Mail, Express and Passenger trains in force from 1-10-1935.

TIMING AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

	Ar H M	Dep H M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 45	13 25
Delhi Express	6 10	22 00
Gujarat Mail	7 00	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 50	21 45
Frontier Mail	8 35	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 40	— —
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	22 15
Kathiawar Express	19 05	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 19	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for homeward passengers) 8 55

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

A Radical Conference

Immediately after the idea of holding the "Congressmen's Conference" in Bombay was dropped, some of the members of the Reception Committee of the Conference and other "Radical elements in the Congress" have started a move to hold a "Radical Political Conference" in the city at an early date with a view to discuss the New Reforms, War and the Democratisation of the Congress.

The organisers of the Conference believe that by the mobilisation of the anti-imperialist" tendencies in the country, it would be possible to check the Rightist tendencies of the Congress.

Several of those who were primarily responsible for the idea of holding the Congressmen's Conference, have been carrying on silent propaganda in favour of holding a Radical Conference and there is every possibility of the Conference being held in the city before the end of this month.

The Effect On Shipping

Time and again has the Chairman of the P. and O. Company been complaining that even Britishers are not encouraging British shipping. He had stated that even Indian Civil Service men who travelled "Home" and back used foreign ships in preference to English ships. The foreign shipping company, which has been doing very good business in the last few years is the Italian shipping company. But, thanks to the Italo-Abyssinian War, anyone going from India to Europe and back will be compelled to use the P. & O. boats. Even as it is, during the last few days, the number of passengers going by Italian boats has decreased enormously. At least every week there used to be one Italian boat touching Bombay. But this week, there will not be a single Italian boat that will touch Bombay. There are two boats, the "Conte Rosso" and the "Conte Verde" which are coming to Bombay during next week. This sudden preference for any other boats than the Italian shou'd certainly be b'g business for the P. and O. Company.

TANJORE DISTRICT CONFERENCE

Sardar Patel And Bhulabhai To Attend

TIRUVARUR (By Mail).

Elaborate arrangements are in progress at Negapatam in connection with the holding of the South Tanjore District Political Conference on the 19th and 20th inst.

Besides Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai and K. F. Nariman Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and his daughter Miss Mani Ben Patel are expected to arrive for the Conference. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had, regretted his inability to attend the Conference owing to an important engagement in Bombay on the 21st. But the reception committee authorities approached Mr. C. Rajagopalachari appealing to him to prevail upon Sardar Patel to agree to attend the Conference at least for a day. It is expected that Sardar Patel with his daughter will arrive at Negapatam on the morning of the 19th, and after addressing the Conference, will return to Bombay the same night without prejudice to his engagement there on the 21st.

It is understood the Conference will discuss many vital problems such as the Congress acceptance of office, salt concessions etc.—A. P.

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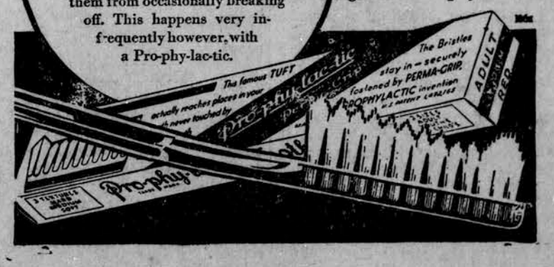
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The Bombay Chronicle

Bhatt House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1935

A. I. C. C. MEETING

The session of the All-India Congress Committee which is to be held at Madras on Thursday, promises to be an eventful one. A number of important resolutions are to be considered by it and some of them have already been subjects of controversy in the country. Among the latter may be mentioned the questions of acceptance of office under the new Constitution, the attitude of the Congress towards the States subjects in their struggle for constitutional rights, the constitution of the Congress and, last but not least, India's attitude towards the Italo-Abyssinian War. The first question to be considered on the subject of office is whether, in view of the Wardha decision to refer the whole problem to the next Congress session, it is wise to commit the Congress through the A.I.C.C. even tentatively to any premature decision now. It is, of course, necessary that a subject of such vital importance should be discussed thoroughly by Congressmen in all its bearings. As several resolutions on the subject have already been given notice of to be considered at the A.I.C.C. meeting and as their consideration cannot be regarded as being out of order, they will doubtless be duly discussed. But as certain aspects of the question have not been sufficiently considered by the public it will be wise for the A.I.C.C. not to commit itself to any particular view just at present but to allow Congress leaders to place their individual views before the public, except that the members of the Congress Executive will, in accordance with the Wardha understanding, refrain just at present from participating in the controversy.

Claim Of States' People

As regards the question of Congress attitude towards the States people, it is necessary in the first place for Congress to abandon definitely and unequivocally the old policy of non-intervention, still invoked by certain Congress leaders, in spite of the resolution of the Calcutta Congress pledging its sympathy and support to the States people in their agitation for constitutional reform. The need for a reconsideration of the subject arises from the attempt of certain prominent Congress leaders to explain away the Calcutta resolution so as to mean that, while Congress is pledged to give sympathy and "moral support" to the States people, it cannot go farther and give them active support, say, by providing men or money, in their political agitation and that for all practical purposes the old policy of non-intervention still remains. We do not believe that the Calcutta resolution warrants any such narrow interpretation. However, it is desirable now to clarify the position and declare that Congress assistance to States people is not confined to mere sympathy or moral support or in any way limited by the mere fact of the States being outside British India and the direct control of the British Government but that its extent and nature should be, as in the case of any territory in British India, all that it is possible and judicious for Congress to give, due regard being paid to any special difficulties in any particular State.

Help Abyssinia

The question of India's attitude towards the Italo-Abyssinian War is of special moment at the present juncture. All India is feeling the greatest sympathy for Abyssinia but this sympathy must be translated into suitable action. It is, therefore, necessary for the people to organise assistance to Abyssinia, financial, medical or of any other character that may be found necessary. And in this respect no popular body can take the initiative more appropriately than the Indian National Congress. We trust the A.I.C.C. will give a lead in the matter in a way that will rouse the whole country. Of course, it will have to make it quite clear that while sympathizing with Abyssinia and doing everything possible to help her, India is opposed as much to British Imperialism as to any other imperialism and has no desire to be instrumental in helping British imperialism to exploit Abyssinia's difficulty for her benefit or the common aggrandisement of a group of European Powers.

Greece, Britain And Italy

A few days ago we published a "No-Frontier News Service" review of the situation in the Mediterranean, a struggle for its hegemony between two warring Imperialisms, British and Italian. It said "Watch Greece. Watch the whole Eastern Mediterranean. There lies a struggle more related, in the long run, to a future large-scale conflict than are the plains and the peaks of Abyssinian." It also suggested that Premier Tsaldaris is justifiably fearful of Mussolini's designs and wants back the islands of the Dodecanese and Rhodes; Britain wants them out from under Mussolini's thumb." And almost simultaneously came the news that the Monarchist coup had succeeded in Greece and that ex-King George was to be recalled to the throne of which he was deprived in 1924. The fact that England supports the restoration of ex-King George recalls another interesting and instructive fact of 1924. When M. Venizelos expelled King George and declared a Republic, Britain and Italy were the first to recognise the new regime in Greece. Is it an irony of changing times that Britain and Italy should be opposed to each other to-day? For England has blessed the Royalist movement and as a message in a contemporary said the royalist restoration in Greece was hastened with a view to stabilising conditions in the country before Greece was involved in trouble with Italy.

The analysis of the situation, however, is not very difficult. Greece remains unreconciled to the loss of the islands which moreover strengthen the position of Italy in the Mediterranean and proportionately weaken that of England because they are vitally important for the domination of the Suez Canal and the route to India. Indeed the success of Italy in creating a splendid fleet and, what is more, one of the best aviation forces in the world is a grave menace to British Imperial communications, nay, to the Empire itself. Hence the conflict over Greece and the grim struggle for supremacy in the Mediterranean. In this struggle Britain has succeeded in striking two severe blows at Italy, the first through the League, the second through the restoration of King George of Greece. The repercussions of either in the form of a direct and isolated conflict between Britain and Italy do not appear possible in the immediate future because Italy to-day has embroiled herself in a conflict with the League of Nations which, of course, is a decisive victory for Great Britain.

Women's Conferences

Presiding over the conference of the Bombay Women's Association, a provincial organization of the All-India Women's Conference, Mrs. Sharada Mehta paid a deserved tribute to the work done by the All-India body with the assistance of its various provincial constituent organisations. The Bombay Association, too, has some good work to its credit. But it can do a great deal more in giving effect to its own resolutions or those of the A. I. W. C. The present Bombay conference has, as usual, passed a number of resolutions, and we are sure these and many more will be duly passed by the A. I. W. C. It cannot be denied that the reiteration of important resolutions helps to build up public opinion in their favour. But in several cases the essential need is of giving effect to resolution for which there is always abundant public sympathy. For instance all are agreed on the importance of literacy among women. In such a case women's organisations should not be content with asking Government and local bodies to do the needful in the matter but shou'd themselves do all that is possible in organizing literacy classes.

GANDHI JAYANTI IN LONDON

Mahatma—Most Hard-Working Man In The World

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, Oct. 8.
(By Air Mail).

For the Indian community in London there was special significance attached to the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi which was celebrated on Monday night (October 8) at the premises of the Friends of India Society, in Lancashire Gate. Although there were two other important functions in the town, the devout followers of Mahatmaji did not fail to muster in good number to hear tributes paid to the author of non-violent cult.

The main speech of the evening was delivered by Mr. C. F. Andrews who recently returned to London from India. Speaking from the presidential chair, Mr. Andrews said that the Mahatma was now 67. He found him when he visited him last at Wardha a few months ago as hard-working as ever before. Perhaps, Mr. Andrews thought he was the most hard working man in the world to-day. Even at this age, Gandhiji worked for nearly 18 hours, a bit of information which made many an Englishman and European think of their own political leaders, statesmen and diplomats. It was a contrast to them that whereas work and spinning wheel formed Mahatma Gandhiji's recreation, their statesmen and other leaders needed a bit of indulgence in golf, tennis and other modern games.

Mr. Andrews made a brief reference to the present Italo-Abyssinian war. He said that the value of the great non-violent movement inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi was becoming more and more significant. If only the Western nations were to copy his method to achieve peace, goodwill and fellowship, there would be no need for world protocols and Geneva Covenants.

Gandhism Come To Stay.

Mr. Dip Narain Singh said that Gandhiji was still a great force in Indian politics. "Mahatmaji is still in power in India" he declared, when he emphatically denounced the misrepresentation of the great Indian patriot, leader which he considered as mere burst bubbles of injured souls. He was convinced that Gandhism had come to stay in India and he hoped that Gandhiji would soon return to active politics where they needed his sagacious leadership every minute, particularly on the eve of the inauguration of the new Indian Constitution.

There were others who followed Mr. Andrews and Mr. Singh in paying tribute to the spirit of awakening that Mahatmaji had created in India. The meeting authorised Mr. Andrews to send a cable to Mahatmaji expressing its facilitations on his 67th birthday.

Dusserah Celebration.

The Bengalee Literary Society celebrated Dusserah and Puja Festival at the premises of the Indian Students Hostel at 21, Cromwell Road, South Kensington. There was a large gathering of Indians and their English friends. Sir B. N. Mitra, the High Commissioner for India, was in the chair. He felt that that was not an occasion to inflict on the gathering any speech and he preferred to let Indian music and other forms of entertainment get the better of his speech. Indian women students took the palm off from the men singers and they received well-deserved cheers. Mr. G. S. Dutt who had returned from Scotland after enrolling his friends as Brattacharis, was all enthusiasm once again to acquaint the audience with the aims and objects of his movement, which was rather a misplaced effort on the part of the speaker who received timely hint from all parts of the house that they were there to celebrate Dusserah. Mr. Dutt resumed his seat. With the singing of the "Bande Mataram" and light refreshments specially arranged by Bengalee families in London, Dusserah observations came fittingly to an end. Now we are looking forward to meet once again on the Diwali Day. "We must meet on our New Year" a young Indian girl told her new acquaintance, "as I feel so lonely and home-sick." I gathered that she arrived in this country only a few weeks ago and she wants to feel that she is nearer home on the Diwali Day than where she is. I understand that Indian Social Club has arranged a special dinner for October 20 and has invited all members of the Indian community, irrespective of their caste or community to give it the pleasure of sharing Divali joy together. A similar function is also arranged by the Central

(Continued on page 10, col. 3.)

COLOUR COMPLEX

Plight Of Indian And African Seamen In Britain

By DHARAM YASH DEO

The economic pressure of our working-class population such as seamen, dock-workers, hawkers etc. though not expressed in terms of money or large interests, as in rivalry between the merchants and professionals, is more pronounced in its effects on the British working seamen. Once upon a time British mercantile shipping used to be 60 per cent. of the whole world's trade which has fallen to less than 70 per cent. of its pre-war average, and of this the British shipping now holds about 45 per cent. That means British shipping activity has come down to about 30 per cent. of what it used to be once upon a time. With this dwindling trade activity the total available positions for lower artings men are about 150,000. Of this number of places available about 108,000 are occupied at present by British seamen and about 5,000 by white seamen of foreign nationalities, whose presence on British ships is necessary when British ships enter foreign ports.

Coloured Seamen

The remaining 42,000 places are occupied by what is known as coloured seamen who are largely Indian from various Indian ports and then certain number of Arabs from Aden, Chinese from Hongkong and Africans from various African ports. According to official Government computation 40,000 of these lascars are of acknowledged British citizenship and about 2,000 Arabs, Chinese or Negroes coming from adjoining countries around British territories. Here the situation of self-interest reverses itself. The British imperialist Capitalists want these coloured people, because they work on very low wages, (about one quarter of the white mans' standard). They put up with bad conditions of food and accommodation in ships and they are very docile and submissive to the orders of their white superiors. On the other hand those British Trade Union and Labour leaders who flourish on the political votes and money of the British working class are thinking of the 50,000 white British seamen who are continually unemployed. A large number of recent discharges, (about 30,000) is due mainly to the schemes of rationalisation on the ships.

Labourites Raise Colour Bogey

However, the Labour leaders, in order to flatter their electors, and their pay-masters, find it convenient to raise the colour bogey and on the 4th of December, 1934 when discussing an ordinary subsidiary bill all the Labour M.P.'s. astonished the Tory members as well as the outside world by demanding the immediate expulsion of all the coloured seamen from what they called the British ships. This demand was made with all the bitterness of a colour war and every Labour M. P. without exception voted for it. Up till now Mr. Maxton and his two I. L. P colleagues in Parliament were shirking the raising of this issue in the House. On February 14th 1935, Lord Strobo'gi, the former well-known Commander Kenworthy, carried these attacks in the Lords with still more marked hostility, especially against India.

Even Dr. Burgin, the official representative of the present Tory Government, had to declare in the House of Commons that he was astounded to see the Labour M.P.'s preaching the brotherhood of mankind coming to Parliament and demanding to split the honest workers of the Empire into two divisions according to colour. (Parliamentary Debates in the House of Commons, Tuesday December 4th 1934 Hansard, Vol. 295 No. 11) Speeches by the spokesman of the Labour Opposition, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, are worth reading.

Critical Situation

The critical position created by the demand of the official Labour Party with the unanimous consent of all their members as well as the Executive Council has created a new crisis. In its political importance it is as serious a campaign as the whites of South Africa had been carrying out all their lives. Several members of the Labour Party who voted for these ignominious demands had pretended in the past to take the side of the Indians when the Whites of South Africa were legislating on colour basis.

This is one of the critical junctures on which it was the clear and unescapable duty of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in London to raise an immediate protest. It was their clear duty to point out to the British Labour Party, which is some day the future Government of the British Empire that what is called British shipping depends largely for its revenue on India, China and Africa, and that our men have a right of service on their ships. It was on this occasion that the Indian Chamber of Commerce in London ought to have brought out the real demand that there must be a fixed group of coloured seamen on every British ship and then there would be a fight for equal payment and equal conditions for the White, Brown or Yellow seamen serving on British ships.

Crusade Against "Blacks"

Kind friends have pleaded with Indian merchants to take up this matter, but they are still undecided. In the

(Continued on page 5, col. 4.)

Frankly Speaking

THIS BAN

Will some member of the Bombay Legislative Council, we wonder, ask the Government what international etiquette their henchmen were seeking to respect by declining to accede to the Mayor's request for the use of the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday? These gentlemen would not allow a public meeting to be held in that Hall for the purpose of protesting against Italian attack on Abyssinia when fifty nations of the world—including Great Britain, the Dominions and even "India"—had already denounced the conduct of Italy in no uncertain terms and proclaimed her a moral and international outlaw! More, No speaker at Saturday's meeting spoke worse things than are being arranged—under the leadership of the representative to the League of Nations of no other country than Great Britain herself—to be done in actual practice to Italy. Italy is being subjected to severe moral, financial and economic boycott to bring her to her knees. But, according to some peculiar theory of their own, the gentlemen responsible for the Cowasji Jehangir Hall did not consider it desirable to allow the Bombay public to associate itself with a condemnation initiated by Great Britain herself. What international Law or what aspect of local "Law and Order" was sought to be vindicated by the authorities through their Italophil attitude?

SATYAGRAHA IN WALES.

It is interesting to learn that a number of miners in a South Wales colliery have gone on a hunger strike and have vowed to remain underground without taking any food unless the management agree to their demands. This is not the first time that Satyagrahi methods, now so common in India, are being tried by the hard-headed Britishers, nor will the present hunger strike be the last of its kind. Even from the layman's point of view Satyagraha in a good cause has a good chance of success where the Satyagrahis have to deal with men with a conscience. We do not know yet the particulars of the Welsh hunger strike but it may be stated generally that it must be a hard case that can induce 150 miners, to take a vow to remain underground in a colliery without taking food till their demands are conceded. We can only hope that the authorities concerned will lose no time in bringing about a fair settlement.

BOMBAY'S PROGRESS IN AVIATION.

Since the advent of aviation in India Bombay has consistently led, while other provinces have followed. It was a great step which the Bombay Flying Club took when they organized the first India-England instructional flight. The achievement was repeated with commendable success this year. And now we hear the Club is making arrangements for giving instruction in blind flying and night flying. With the completion of these arrangements the Club can once again claim to have given a lead to other provinces and the authorities deserve congratulations for all this progress. But while the Bombay pilots have won laurels for their city and presidency the public has not shown sufficient response. In Bengal provision has been made for scholarships to be given to boys and girls who cannot themselves afford the expensive training for a pilot's licence. Will Bombay allow itself to be left behind in this matter?

SICKNESS INSURANCE FOR WORKERS.

The Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union has done well in raising the question of sickness insurance for workers, in a letter addressed to the Labour Commissioner with the Government of Bombay. The problem has been discussed time and again during the last decade, but Government have taken no initiative in the matter so far. As the letter says: 'Sickness is next to unemployment, the largest factor that forces the workers into destitution.' There are no doubt various difficulties in the way of making a sickness insurance scheme both compulsory and comprehensive, but then it is easy to magnify those difficulties. For example, it is supposed that the cost of such a scheme will be prohibitive, but the experience of Japan indicates otherwise. There is neither any necessity of waiting for any detailed statistical data, as Government can utilise the experience gained in their own departments, as also of those few employers who have made the necessary provisions. The problem being of the utmost importance to the welfare of workers must be tackled in right earnest both by the Government and the public.

-PRESS VIEWS-

The Press Laws And The Penal Code

Judge Strathie in his judgment in the case against three members of the Labour Protection League of Guntur to which we referred last week, tried to understand why the prosecution was launched under the Press law and not under the Penal Code. He thought that it was due to an interpretation put by the Bombay High Court upon the word "class," in the section of the Penal Code dealing with the offence of promoting hatred and contempt against any class of His Majesty's subjects. There is a more simple explanation. In the first place, the Press law, reversing the ordinary principle of the Penal Code, fixes the burden of proof upon the accused, a great advantage to the prosecution. More important still, from the point of view of the prosecution, it requires the accused to show not only that his writing is not likely, nor has it the tendency, to bring about ill-feeling between classes. He must go further and show that it is impossible for it to have that tendency, directly or indirectly. In the words of former Chief Justice of Calcutta High Court, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, there was no article on earth, however innocent, which does not come within the clutches of the law. Even a standard work of literature—the come under this Act.—"Indian New Testament even—can easily Social Reformer."

Wanted An Inquiry

The Finance Member having assured the Assembly during the last budget debate that the Government would fully carry out the salt provisions of the Pact both in the spirit and the letter of their terms, it is quite in the fitness of things that the Congress M.L.A.'s should investigate public complaints with regard to the matter and call upon the Government to carry out to the full their solemn pledges. It is to the interest of the Government themselves that there should be no justification for the accusation that there has been wholesale violation of the provisions of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, that not only its political provisions but even the agreement with respect to the manufacture of salt by the poor for their personal use have been violated by the Government officials concerned under one pretext or another.—"Tribune."

"TURN REFORMS TO ADVANTAGE BY CAPTURING OFFICES."

Mr. Kunzru's Advice To Congress.

—Headlines.

It is rather extraordinarily altruistic advice by the President of the Liberal Federation. It must immediately evoke a joint statement in protest from Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Cowasji Jehangir.

It also calls for a dinner at the Ripon Club with Sir Homi Mody, supported on either side by Mr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar and Sir Alexander Murray.

* * * *

A vigorous attempt is being made to enable Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar to attend the forthcoming A. I. C. C. as an ex-officio member, says a message from Madras. "Enable," is scarcely compumentary to the distinguished Congress leader.

* * * *

All Egyptian newspapers, including the organs of the various political parties, are urging the Government to give active help to Abyssinia.

We only hope that in recognition of Egypt's services that are certainly due to Abyssinia Britain will not extend her patronage further over the land of the Nile. Amen.

* * * *

Italians have performed a notable feat by constructing a road to Adowa

They are to be congratulated not only on their engineering ability, but also on their farsighted wisdom. Suppose they have to retire in some hurry. The road will help.

* * * *

"If there is any man born of woman who thought that the Abyssinia dispute could be solved by means other than war, or the complete surrender of Abyssinia, then he must be more stupid than anyone has the right to be?"

This gem of profound—we had almost said profane—wisdom is from the London correspondent of Bori Bunder.

Here, you might say, is some original thinking well worth pursuing further.

* * * *

And so we pursue it further through a labyrinth of subtle talk about the verbosity of Sir Samuel Hoare, the loud voice of M. Litvinof, Gladstone's foreign policy, the British Navy, etc., etc. until we arrive at a clearing. And here it is:—

"Let me pass on to you another bee that is buzzing in my bonnet. Suppose sanctions are applied. If they are half-hearted, they will only irritate Italy and will not save the face of the League. Suppose they are effective and are so severe that Italy has to call off the war and bring her troops back in humiliation—what then?"

That, one might say, is where the bee—in the bonnet, please note—gives a sharp, unwelcome sting.

We quite sympathise with the discomfiture of our confrere and to save him from further bee-stinging, we are even prepared to answer his laconic question.

What then?

To take only a few prospects:

(1) Mussolini will deliver yet another speech (mount not yet decided) declaring that all the time the triumph had been theirs, that the soul of ancient Rome was at last awakened, etc., etc.

(2) The wives and children of the Italian soldiers will rejoice to find their dear ones safe.

(3) The Abyssinian Emperor will hold a special thanksgiving service.

(4) So will the Pope and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

(5). Sir Samuel Hoare would go for rest to his country home and revert to his game of tennis with a vengeance.

And so on.

On the whole not what you might call foul prospects, etc.!

* * * *

But could we introduce yet another bee in the correspondent's bonnet? Suppose Italy had succeeded even without the League embarking on sanctions, in conquering Abyssinia despite worded protest,—to say nothing of the present position—What THEN?

* * * *

"——(Film star) has been granted divorce from—(Film star)."
—News Item.

Its importance as news lies in the fact that neither of them has remarried yet or even announced an engagement.

* * * *

"I don't think any woman can keep a secret."

"My wife can. We've been married ten years and she's never told me why she's always wanting money?"

Bombay Medico Arrested

Sequel To Gruesome Find Of Human Remains In Ravine

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

There was a sensational sequel to the discovery on September 29 of a human foot in a ravine near Moffat, Dumfriesshire and a number of parcels containing dismembered human remains.

Following a conference of the Lancaster Chief Constables and Lancaster, Moffat and other police officials, Doctor Buck Ruxton a Lancaster medical practitioner, who obtained his degree in Bombay was arrested and charged with the murder of Miss Mary Jane Rogerson, a 24-year-old nursemaid employed to attend Dr. Ruxton's three children.

A prolonged investigation of the remains found near Moffat established the fact that they were two bodies and at first it was believed that they were those of a man and a woman. Later it was believed that they both might be of women.

This was followed by the report that Dr. Ruxton's wife, Mrs. Isabel Ruxton aged 35, and Miss Rogerson were missing since the middle of September when it was reported that they left on a visit to Edinburgh.

The Chief Constable of Lancaster states that it is a definite point in the identification that established the linking of the body of the young female found near Moffat with Miss Rogerson.

Inquiries are being continued with regard to the fact whether Mrs. Ruxton has been missing.

Remanded To Custody

Dr. Buck Ruxton made a brief appearance in the court at Lancaster and was remanded till 22nd instant on a charge of murder.

According newspapers he was born in India and qualified in 1922 at Bombay where he was known as Bakhtyar Rustomji.

According to an Asmara cable the Italian line in the northern front now manned by over 60,000 troops extends straight from the point 12 miles east of Adigrat to 8 miles north of Asksum.

CESAREWITCH CALLOVER

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The following is Cesarewitch callover:—

13/2 Tommaok offered, 7/1 taken
8/1 Woodstock.
9/1 Doreenjane.
100/8 Shining Cloud taken and offered.
100/7 Luckypatch offered, 100/6 taken.
18/1 Quashed taken and offered.
20/1 Hoplite offered, 22/1 taken
22/1 Chruslersecond.
25/1 Samarkand taken and offered.
25/1 Nearrelation offered, 28/1 taken.
28/1 Nightcapthird offered, 33/1 taken.
33/1 Bunkawai Handsoff taken and offered.
33/1 Cornered offered 35/1 taken.
33/1 Pennyaliner offered. 40/1 taken.
33/1 Pollystephens.
40/1 Littlewyvis Courtequerry offered.
50/1 Mossoro taken and offered.
50/1 Vimyridge Solitaire offered.
66/1 Sircalidore taken and offered.
66/1 Honeydun Greynam, Newera, Knightof and Monaster offered.
100/1 Vollino taken and offered.
100/1 Scusi and Optionmoney offered.

Protest Against Abolition Of Seat On Municipal Committee

BANNU (By Mail.)

A mass meeting of the Sikhs of Bannu, held here under the auspices of Sri Guru Singh Sabha, unanimously adopted a resolution recording an emphatic protest against the step-motherly treatment meted out by the Government to the Sikh community as evidenced by their abolition of the only Sikh nominated seat on the local Municipal Committee, characterising this decision of the Government as most unfair and calculated to adversely affect the interests of an important minority community like the Sikh and requesting the Government to reconsider their decision with a view to bringing the Sikh representation on the said Committee to at least the previous level.—United Press.

NO TALK OF MILITARY SANCTIONS

Britain And France Work Within The Framework Of League Covenant

RUGBY, Oct. 14.

The French Prime Minister, M. Laval, returned to Paris from Geneva to fulfil political and other weekend engagements. In a statement to the press he said that the Franco-British collaboration manifested at Geneva in the greatest cordiality would continue to be exercised in the interest of peace. To those who feared military sanctions he stated that in conversations with British Ministers there never has been any question of them. They considered in conformity with the Covenant economic and financial measures whose methods of application were now being studied by experts.

WITHIN LEAGUE'S FRAMEWORK.

"For those who might be tempted to oppose Great Britain, I must add that she has never considered that her action should be individual or developed outside the collective framework of the League of Nations. Our declarations before the Council and before the Assembly have always been in common just as our action will be in common. Mr. Eden and I have the same concern and the same will to find a friendly settlement of the conflict in conformity with the Covenant. The friendship of France and Great Britain maintained and reinforced is an indispensable condition of success."—B. O. W.

Cambridgeshire Callover

The following is Cambridgeshire callover:—

100/12 Pegasus offered.
13/1 Lowcourt offered, 14/1 taken.
100/6 Finalist, offered 18/1 taken.
20/1 Gunboat offered, 25/1 taken
25/1 Theblueboy offered, 28/1 taken.
28/1 Caymanas offered, 33/1 taken.

RUBBER GROWERS TO CO-OPERATE WITH GOVT.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 12.

The meeting of the I. R. A. (International Rubber Association, has almost unanimously decided to co-operate with the Government. Rubber growers are instructing their Indies' representatives to act accordingly.

A similar decision was reached in London at a private meeting of members of the R. G. A., (Rubber Growers Association) who are directly interested in the plan.

SANCTIONS AGAINST ITALY

Simla Awaits Instructions From Whitehall

Enquiries made in Official circles in Bombay reveal that so far no instructions have been received in Bombay about applying Economic Sanctions against Italy. It is understood that immediately after Whitehall decides as to what should be the nature of sanctions that India, as a member of the League, should apply against Italy, it would be communicated to Simla, which in turn would be duly communicated to the Customs' authorities all over the country.

'BREATHING HAT'

VIENNA, (By Mail.)

"The Breathing Hat" is the trade-name given by a Vienna manufacturer of men's hats to a new, extremely light, porous piece of head-gear which is said to have proved very popular within a few weeks of its launching.

POLISH CABINET RE-SHUFFLE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WARSAW, Oct. 13.

In consequence of the Polish Cabinet re-shuffle a new Cabinet was tworn in, with Koscialkowski, the former Mintster of the Interior as Premier.

The Chief Ministers will retain the same portfolios, including Col. Beck, the Minister of Foreign affairs.

Increased Trade Returns For Britain

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Imports of Britain during September, at nearly 61 millions sterling, increased over a million compared with August and nearly 3 millions compared with September, 1934.

Exports, at 34 millions, decreased by three-quarter of a million on August but increased over two and a half millions on September, 1934.

RADICAL POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Organisation Committee Set Up

Mr. N. N. Chandur writes:—

A conference to discuss the burning issues of the moment such as, "our attitude towards the New Reforms, War, Democratisation of the Congress etc." is an urgent necessity. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee's political conference may or may not meet. Even if it meets it is necessary that the radical elements in the Congress and outside should also meet and prepare the ground for the acceptance of their radical proposals by the Political Conference as well as by the Congress as a whole. The rightist tendencies within the Congress which are seeking to divert the Congress into constitutional channels can be checked only by a timely mobilisation of all the radical tendencies in the country. It is, therefore, proposed to organise a Radical Political Conference in the city. An Organisation Committee consisting of the following persons with powers to co-opt has been formed and has started work in right earnest to organise the conference of all the radical elements in the City as early as possible. It is confidently hoped that all the radical elements in the city will give their full support to this proposal and rally round the Organisation Committee to make the Conference a success.

The Organisation Committee will meet to-day (15th October) at 7-30 p.m. at Gautam Nivas on the Charni Road.

The following are the members of the Organisation Committee:—

Messrs. Abdur Rahman Mitha, N N Chandur. D B Karnik, G B Mahashabde, A S Ekambar Iyer, G S Kanthi, Keshav Talpade, Kassamali, Abdul Hamid, S D Patil, B T Rane, Madan Shetty, Dr. M R Shetty, Miss Maniben Kara, Messrs. Abdul Gaffar, V P Joshi, M R Naik, Gajanan Khema, B V Deshpande, Mark Patrao, K T Chandy, K A Chari, E A Zalmon, S S Batliwala, Appa Pendse, A K Mukherjee, Narahari Bhatt, R V Mehta, Mohammad Ibrahim, Mahommad Slidic Brelvi, Y K Kondvikar, G R Inamdar, V B Karnik, Abdur Rahman Abdulla Shet, Khedia, B N Ambardekar, Ramesh Nadkarni, K T Sule, and H R Bokhari.

DUKE OF GLOUSTER'S HONEYMOON

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

It is reported in the "Evening News" that the Duke of Gloucester and Lady Alice Scott have decided to spend the whole of six weeks honeymoon at Boughton House, the Duke of Buccleuch's seat, near Kettering. They will spend a good deal of time in hunting. The Duke's horses have already been sent to Kettering. Lady Alice's two favourite hunters will follow shortly.

The wedding presents being received from all parts of the Empire will be publicly displayed later at a small fee to be devoted to charity.

WILL A. I. C. C. POSTPONE DECISION

Working Committee's Probable Recommendation

MADRAS, October 14.

The question of office acceptance looms large in the agenda of the forthcoming meeting of the A. I. C. C. and some three different resolutions on it are understood to have been tabled for discussion. The subject is expected to come up before to-night's meeting of the Congress Working Committee which will formulate its considered opinion before the meeting of the A. I. C. C on the 17th October.

DECISION TO BE POSTPONED

Congress circles here, however, do not expect that a decision will be taken at Madras but believe that the Working Committee after giving consideration to the various suggestions before it will, in all probability, recommend to the A. I. C. C. to postpone a decision on the subject until December.

Congressmen in Madras, nevertheless feel that in view of the importance of the question and the probability of the inauguration of the reforms early in 1937, the matter should be discussed fully and a decision reached at an early date.

SECRETARIAT BUSY.

With the arrival of Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the A. I. C. C., the Congress Secretariat will begin to function at Madras from to-day at Sreebagh, the residence of Mr. K. Nageswar Rao, M.L.A. The staff of the Secretariat has already arrived.

Of nine members of the Working Committee who are expected to attend Mr. Surendramohan Mitra is already here and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande are expected to arrive this evening with the Congress President. Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai and K. F. Nariman are coming tomorrow morning.

WITH "C. R." AT SALEM?

Mr. Rajagopalachari's absence from this session is a subject of much regretful comment. But Babu Rajendra Prasad will have important discussions with him at Salem in the course of the Congress President's South Indian tour.

Babu Rajendra Prasad will stay with Mr. Rajagopalachari during his stay at Salem.—A. P.

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL TO TRY BENGALI GIRL

Titaghur Arms Find Case Sequel

CALCUTTA, Oct. 14.

It is reliably understood that Miss Parul Bala Mukerjee, who had already been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for violating Government Order by not reporting herself to the police at Comilla from where she absconded but was later arrested at Titaghur, will be placed on November 4, next, for trial along with 30 others before a Special Tribunal constituted by Mr. H. G. S. Bivar, Sessions Judge, Mymensingh, as the President and Mr. K. C. Das Gupta, I.C.S., and Rai Bahadur B. Bose, Deputy Magistrate, in connection with the find of arms and explosives at Titaghur about eight months ago.

The other accused persons, it is further understood, will include Purnanand Das Gupta, who had already been transported for life and Niranjan Ghosal, who was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment in connection with the Inter-Provincial Terrorist Conspiracy Case, during the trial of which case, both of them escaped from Alipore Central Jail in August 1934 and were later arrested at Titaghur.—United Press.

Italian Adventure Doomed To Failure

5 YEARS' WAR TO CAPTURE ADDIS ABABA

A Single Reverse In Abyssinia Will Seal Fate Of Mussolini In Italy

"From the trend of events since the War started, which I have been very closely following, I can say that Abyssinia will win the War, because what is not favourable to Italy is favourable to Abyssinia."

"Air Bombarding will not have any effect on Abyssinia. The Coloured Nation of Africa is well-up in Guerilla Warfare, which is very bad for any regular trained army. If Italy is determined to conquer Abyssinia, then she must be prepared for a Five Year's War."

The above was the view expressed to a "Chronicle" representative by a European, who has been both in Italy and Africa and knows both the people and their habits and temperaments. He has been in the Army and has seen the greater part of the Great War.

During the course of a lengthy conversation with our representative, the European gentleman gave a detailed survey of the whole situation to show, what he predicted would come true. Everything in Africa was against Italy, while everything was in favour of Abyssinia. Food and water had to be conveyed to the Italian troops from outside, while the Abyssinians were in their native land.

ODDS AGAINST ITALY.

The conveyance of food and water for the Italian troops would mean an enormous expense, which Italy in her present financial state can ill-afford for long. Another point that was in favour of Abyssinians, which was against the Italians was the climate. Very soon an epidemic of fever was found to follow, which would do the work of the Abyssinians. Then again there was the question of water. While Abyssinians were used to go without water for a long time, Italians required at least half a gallon each per day. That would mean at least 100,000 gallons of water per day, which is stated to be brought by Italians from Aden. This purchase of water cannot last long, which would mean death due to thirst.

ITALIAN PROPAGANDA.

The interviewed was not prepared to accept that all that is published in the papers was a fact. It was, according to him, Italian propaganda. Italy dare not show to Italians at Home as to how many were killed on the front. It was their policy to proclaim about victories to excite the Italians.

PARALLEL FROM WORLD WAR.

Referring to the capture of Adowa, he said that Germans first almost captured Paris and the world knows, who won. The march for the first few miles would be quite interesting and also exciting. It should be remembered that there is no way for transportation of troops. They have to walk the whole distance. Here also they have a disadvantage. During the European war, the transport was very easy and troops could be conveyed in lorries within a few miles of the Front. But Abyssinia being a hilly country, even marching would tire out the most sturdy army.

While the whole force of Abyssinians consisted of natives of the land, who were accustomed to the country, Italians had very few Eritrean natives with them.

FIVE YEARS' WAR.

Air bombarding would not have have any effect on the Ethiopians. It would really be a great loss if a big city had to be bombed, but nothing would be lost if Italians decided to bomb every village in Abyssinia. There were not more than half a dozen big towns in the country. If Italians have to win, they have to succeed through their infantry, which will fall before the guerilla tactics of the ancient nation, which had mastered the art. For the Italians to reach the Capital, Adis Ababa, which was more than 300 miles from Adowa, the Italians must be prepared for a war which would last for five years at least.

WHY THIS LULL?

Arguing the impossibility of Italy's arrogant declaration that she would get Abyssinia within a few days, the interviewed said that France, which was within three days distance from Algeria, took no less than nine years to conquer that area. Here Italy had at least to cover 14 days distance if it wanted to reach Addis Ababa. This would certainly mean an enormous expense.

"From the last two or three days lull in the activities" he continued, "it appears to me that the Italians must have got a good licking at the hands of Abyssinians. They must be thinking of abandoning their foolhardy adventure, specially in view of the decision of the League of Nations to apply sanctions."

Continuing he said the conveyance of food materials during the great war was easy because, there were Road communications with the frontier, but here the materials have to be carried on mules. The Abyssians will not face the enemy direct They would allow them to march into the country and give them a taste of the guerilla warfare every now and then, so that long before the Italians had reached Addis Ababa, their army would practically have been reduced to nothing.

The native army in Italian Somaliland, he thought, would not agree to do whatever the Italians liked and he forestalled that there was bound to be a revolt in the Native army in Italian Somaliland.

MUSSOLINI'S DOOM.

If Italy were to lose even a single battle and Italians in Italy came to know about it, the speaker was sure that Sgr. Mussolini's rule would end. But if it did happen that Abyssinia is conquered by Italy then the other European nations must beware of their colonies. Both Egypt and Soudan were included in the big scheme of conquest that Italy had decided upon. But there was no such possibility at all.

Trivandrum.—The Travancore Constituency of the All-India Women's Conference will meet at Trivandrum on 19th inst. under the presidency of Miss Cosy of the Christava Mahila Vidyalaya Alwaye.—A. P.

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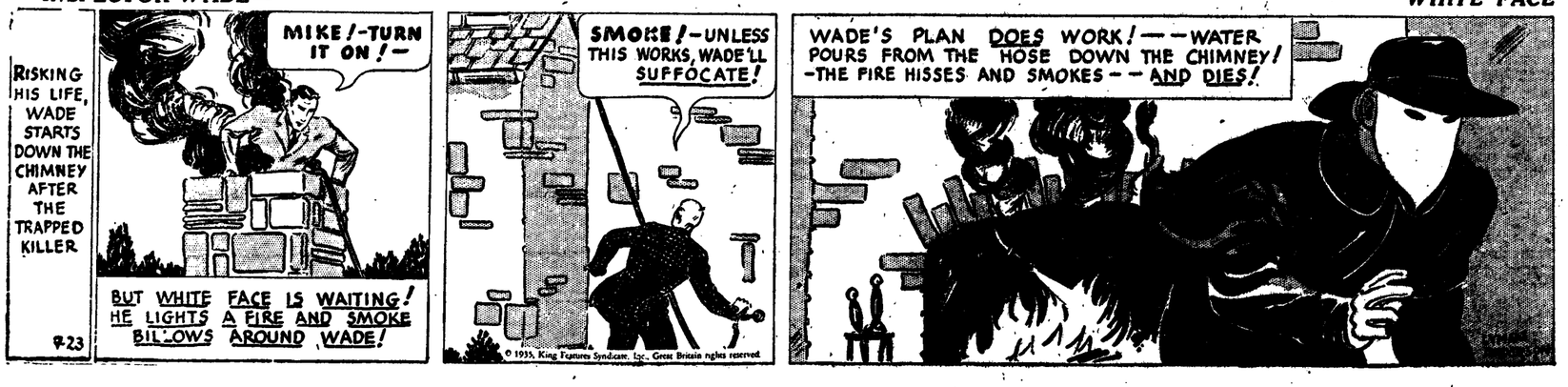
EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

INSPECTOR WADE— *'WHITE FACE'*


RISKING HIS LIFE, WADE STARTS DOWN THE CHIMNEY AFTER THE TRAPPED KILLER
MIKE!-TURN IT ON!-
BUT WHITE FACE IS WAITING! HE LIGHTS A FIRE AND SMOKE BILLOWS AROUND WADE!
SMOKE!-UNLESS THIS WORKS, WADE'LL SUFFOCATE!
WADE'S PLAN DOES WORK!--WATER POURS FROM THE HOSE DOWN THE CHIMNEY! -THE FIRE HISSES AND SMOKES--AND DIES!
9-23
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Bombay Legislative Council

No Omnibus Special Powers To Govt.

Agriculturist Made To Walk 16 Miles Daily

SOMAN QUOTES INSTANCE OF ABUSE OF EMERGENCY MEASURE IN SATARA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 14.

All non-official efforts to alter the provisions of the Special (Emergency) Powers Bill failed, when during discussion on the Second Reading of the Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council today the House rejected by large majorities. The amendments moved by Messrs. R. R. Bakhale, Chaturbhai Patel and Bhailal Patel.

The Opposition challenged divisions twice but both were lost by 15 votes to 16 votes, and 46 votes to 50 votes respectively.

Proceedings In Detail

After interpellations the Bombay Council turned to the discussion of the Special Powers Bill. Mr. Chaturbhai Patel moved an amendment to the effect that "Part (D) of Sub-sec. (1) of Sec. 4 of the Act be deleted". The part sought to be deleted read, "shall conduct himself in such manner, abstain from such acts, or take such order with any property in his possession or under his control as may be specified in the order." The Home Member explained that the gist of the order under Clause (D) was that the person concerned should not participate in any movement in regard to which such an order was issued. He recalled the times when order under this clause was found necessary to be issued in case of druggists and chemists who refused to work during the Civil Disobedience movement and they were thus made to conduct their business in accordance with the custom of the trade.

GROSS MISUSE.

Mr. Bakhale vehemently supporting the amendment recalled the case of Dr. J. M. Adhikari who was interned in Bijapur and was refused permission to go to Europe for medical treatment and was also not allowed to go to Bombay but was asked to stay at Bandra. Mr. Bakhale asked if in the name of humanity and fairplay it was a just use of the provisions of the Act.

Shaikh Abdul Majid recalled "gross misuse" of the provision in banning the entry in Sind of Maulana Shaukat Ali and his two colleagues on the non-official Karachi Firing Inquiry Committee.

Mr. Gazdar supported the point raised by the previous speaker and asserted that by such use of its powers the Government had lost the confidence of the House.

Mr. R. G. Soman narrated how one agriculturist in the Satara district was required to walk 16 miles daily to present himself before the police at the Taluqa place

OMNIBUS POWERS.

Dr. Dixit referred to the case of Mr. G. V. Mavalankar, president of the Ahmedabad municipality and said Government should not be given such "Omnibus powers."

Diwan Bahadur Dongar Singh Patil wished to delete the words "conduct himself in such manner" from the clause and moved an amendment to that effect.

DANGEROUS COMMUNISTS.

Mr. Gangoli supported Dewan Bahadur Patil's amendment.

The Home Member opposed the amendment and said that both the Adhikari brothers were the first two of the Communists externed from Bombay. He further stated that both the Adhikari brothers were "most dangerous Communists" and that the Government were not prepared to trust them. Regarding orders served on Maulana Shaukat Ali and others the Home Member said that they were issued when he was away on leave and admitted it was an exceptional case.

Both the amendments were lost Dewan Bahadur Dongarsingh Patil's being defeated by 22 to 45 votes. The amendment moved by Mr. C. N. Patel seeking to delete the proviso "unless otherwise directed" from sub-section 2 of Sec. 4 was next lost and the House rose for tea.

ALLOWANCE FOR INTERNEES.

When the House met after the tea recess Mr. Bhailal Patel moved an amendment purporting to add at the end of Sec. 4, a clause providing for weekly allowance being given to a person externed from and prohibited to return to his ordinary residence as also his travelling charges both ways.

The Home Member opposed the amendment, while Mr. Bakhale supported it.

The amendment was defeated by 46 votes against 15.

Next two amendments of Mr. Bhailal Patel, one providing that the shorthand reporter at the public meeting should be an official of the rank of sub-inspector instead of a head constable and another suggesting the deletion of the concluding portion of the explanation to Sec. 10 of the Act relating to public meetings were lost without division. Mr. Chaturbhai Patil next moved an amendment providing that the limit of the sentence for disobedience or an order under this act be reduced from the maximum of two years to that of six months.

Rao Bahadur Chitale supported the amendment while Syed Miran Mahomed Shah was satisfied that the discretion vested in the Magistrates was quite enough.

The House finallyy divided on the amendment which was lost by 16 votes to 50

The Motor Taxation Bill comes before Council after the Special Powers Bill disposed of.

YEARS OF AGONY WITH BURNING INDIGESTION.

If you had been in agony for years with wind and burning indigestion and then found a remedy which gave you complete and immediate relief, would you not call it a miracle? This is exactly what Mr. L. S. J., of Farmfield Road, Bromley, says about Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. It will do just the same for you whether you suffer from just ordinary indigestion or from such serious disorders as acute gastritis or duodenal ulcer.

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"I have suffered the agonies of Hell for years with wind and burning indigestion. Three months ago, I was told of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder and the relief I have obtained is a miracle. May I thank you most heartily for three whole months of comfort and peace."

Get a bottle to-day, but be sure to ask your chemist for the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, bearing a red seal. The signature "ALEX C. MACLEAN" is on seal, carton and label. If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to Martin & Harris, Ltd., 119, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

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KAMBLI HECKLED IN COUNCIL

Question Asked A Year Back Comes Up For Answer

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Oct. 14.

Diwan Bahadur Kambli, Minister of Education, came in for a good amount of heckling during question time in the Bombay Council when it met to-day noon with Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi in the chair. Messrs. R. R. Bakhale, Tairsee, Rao Saheb Kulkarni and Dr. Vaishampayan had all asked question about the membership of Mr. N. N. Patil, M. L. C. on the Kolaba District School Board of which his wife is an employee. A volley of supplementary questions was discharged at the Education Minister from all quarters in the House and excitement in the House had run so high that two or three members standing up at one time and trying to get "possession" of the House was not an infrequent sight.

TREATED IT WITH CONTEMPT.

A question was asked if Government had noticed articles regarding this affair that appeared in the "Bombay Sentinel," "Vividha Vritta," "Kesari," "Dnyanprakash" and "Pen-Kolaba Samachar" to which answer came in the affirmative. To the query if Government did not feel it necessary to prosecute the papers that had written insinuating matter the reply came that those articles had been treated with contempt.

It also transpired in the course of the interpellations that Dr. Vaishampayan's question had been given notice of nearly a year back and that its answer was delayed till now. The President had at last to say that there seemed hardly any chances of the House obtaining any further information on the point than what was already supplied.

The House was occupied with this question for full half an hour.

GANDHI JAYANTI IN LONDON

(Continued From Page 8)

Hindu Society of Great Britain for a later date.

Message Of Rama.

The Central Hindu Society of Great Britain observed Dussehra celebrations in London on Wednesday last at the Waldorf Hotel, Strand. Over 200 Indians and their European friends had responded to the invitation of the Society. Dr. Mulak Raj Anand spoke on the historical and literary value of Ramayan. "For me the significance of the Dusserah celebrations" said Mr. Anand, "lies in that great book, the "Ramayana"—one of the greatest epics of the world. It assimiliates all that took place during the 2000 years through Central Asia, further down to the valley. It is a moral book. I think Ramayan has positive ideal on the important question of life even though written so many years ago. In Rama's exile trouble and conquest of the Southern Evil King is embodied the spirit of good for the people of India. The tragic irony of fate could not find a more significant situation than that he was exiled by his own father. In his obedience to his step-mother lies the pervading love, which transcends individual love. Mr. Beharilal Anantani drew the attention of his English friends to the present turmoil in Europe and the lesson that Dusserah celebrations could give them. The Western countries in Mr. Anantani's opinion, could look to India of the past for disarmament and for the application of Sanctions without entering into League Covenants. Mr. Anantani emphasised the great message left behind by Rama, who did not make a conquest of Ceylon, though he killed the evil King, Rama left Ceylon to be governed by its own people.

Mr. Dewan Sherar, the Indian playwright, was invited by the President to recite a Urdu couplet to suit the occasion. Mr. Sherar announced that he was going to make the shortest speech of the year when he recited the following couplet in Urdu:

"Dussehre Ki Badaulat Hai
Jo Ham Maujud Hain Yan Par
Daya Rakhe Hamesha Ramji
Hindu Mussalman Par."

As the Indians cheered Mr. Sherar, the European guests of the afternoon desired the English rendering of the couplet, which Mr. Sherar gave thus: "It is owing to Rama's Dusserah that we are all here to-day. May Ramji's (God's) Blessings be upon us all—the Hindus and the Mussalmans." One could see satisfaction reflected not only on the Hindu faces but even the Muslim faces and Sir Abdul Quadir extended his hand warmly to shake Mr. Sherar.

It was a happy gathering. His Highness the Maharaja and Her Highness the Maharani of Dewas (Junior) mingled with the other guests of the afternoon. His Excellency the Nepalese Minister was equally enthusiastic in making new acquaintances. Mr. and Mrs. Surya Sena delighted the gathering with beautiful songs of the Ceylonese folk dances. He introduced himself thus: "I do not think I ought to be here this afternoon. I am from Ceylon and you are all here to celebrate the downfall of my countrymen." This remark was greeted with continued applause and his folk-songs of ancient origin received tremendous cheers. Miss Bhattacharjee, a nine year old Bengalee, and two other Indian women students entertained the gathering with excellent Indian music. Mr. R. S. Nehra, the President of the Central Hindu Society, announced that the Society had decided to own a building in a central place which could be made a centre of Indian life in London. Amongst those present at the Waldorf Hotel were the Maharaja and Maharani of Dewas, the Nepalese Minister, Sir Abdul Qadir, The Dowgar Lady Boyle, Sir James and Lady MacKeena, Rai Bahadur M. B. Sethi, Col. Paymaster, Col. E. G. S. Trotter, Mr. and Mrs. Rama Rao, Mr. S. K. Brown, Mr. Henry S. L. Polak, Dr, and Mrs. Kalra, Mr. and Mrs. Krishna Mohan, Sir Albion Banerjee, Dr. C. L. Katial, Mr. and Mrs. S. Saklatvala, Dr. and Mrs. Bhattacharji, Dr. and Mrs. D. N. Dutt, Mr. and Mrs. Deep Narain Singh and Mr. and Mrs. Groves.

A Monstrous Move.

The Hindustani Social Club organised the 9th monthly social of its members and friends at the Queen's Hall, East End, London on Thursday night. Mr. Deep Narain Singh, M.L.A., took the chair. There was an unusually large gathering of Indian seamen from the East End and our intellectuals from the West End. Mr. Singh said that he was glad to find such a gathering of Indian seamen and students in Great Britain. He was confident that the Club would flourish immensely in course of time. Mr. Singh then referred to the case of the 31 Indian seamen who were imprisoned at Liverpool and assured those present that on his return to India he would take early steps to agitate for their release. He also denounced the move of certain British Labour leaders to oust coloured seamen, especially Indian seamen, serving on British vessels. In his opinion this move was "monstrous."

Mr. Ali, the Secretary of the Club, said that Indian seamen settled in London experienced many difficulties, especially about lodging and that the Club hoped to build a hostel for Indian seamen in the East End of London. The guests were treated with light refreshments, arranged by Mrs. Lila Singh and Mrs. Sehri Saklatvala.

The Indian Journalists' Association Abroad also held a social on Friday afternoon at the National Trade Union Club to meet Mr. and Mrs. Deep Narain Singh. The Earl of Listowell took the chair and a large number of British, Irish and Indian journalists responded to the invitation of the Association. Mr. Singh gave his impressions of the recent world tour which he had completed for the third time with Mrs. Singh. Referring to the Philippine Islands which he visited, Mr. Singh said that the Philippinos were preparing themselves for the complete independence which they will get after ten years.

Mr. Singh agreed with the Earl of Listowell that Indian journalists in Britain and other parts of the world had a special mission to perform. It should be their task to give wider publicity to the Indian affairs in those countries where a systematic campaign of misrepresentation was carried on most vigorously by Imperialists.

ETHIOPIA'S PLEADERS AT GENEVA: Ministers Tecle Hawariate (left) and Professor Gaston Jeze.

SERVED MYORE FOR THREE DECADES

MYSORE, Oct. 14.

Tributes were paid to Dewan Bahadur K. Matthan, retiring First Member of the Maharaja's Executive Council at a farewell party got up last evening by the members of the Mysore Representative Assembly at Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion.

Khan Bahadur Abbas Khan, Chongalraya Reddi, Belur, Srinivasa Iyengar and many others spoke eulogistically of Mr. Matthan's valuable services to the State during the last three decades, his high ideals, sound knowledge of the tax-payers' problems, his sympathy and uniform courtesy to all and unparalleled enthusiasm to do his best for the welfare of the people as a whole. The speakers were unanimous in welcoming him after retirement to the non-official side which they hoped would find a tower of strength in him.

Mr. Matthan replied briefly thanking the speakers of the evening for the many happy references in regard to what little he had been able to achieve. It would prove, he said, a source of the highest satisfaction to him if he had in any measure realised his ambitions in discharging the duties entrusted to him faithfully and loyally.

Sir Mirza Ismail, Member of the Executive Council; Chief Officers of the State and leading citizens attended the function.—A. P.

Linlithgow's Military Secretary

NEW DELHI, Oct. 14.

A Communique says: Th eMarquess of Linlithgow, has appointed Lt.-Col. Hugh Huntington Stable, at present Assistant Military Secretary (personal) to the Commander-in-Chief, as his Military Secretary with effect from the date of Lord Linlithgow's assumption of office as Viceroy of India.—A. P.

Three Lakhs Fall In Profits Of Hindustan Sugar Mills

According to a report issued by the Directors of the Hindustan Sugar Mills Ltd., the Company has made a net profit of Rs. 1,61,656 and has declared dividend of Rs. 12 per share of the face value of Rs. 100 each. Last year the profit was three times more than this year's. The remarkable decrease is due to the heavy excise duty which has been imposed on this Industry. This alone has taken away three lakhs of rupees from the profit of the Company.

The Company has also contributed towards the Behar and Quetta Quake Relief Funds and some money has also been paid towards other Charities.

The Company has also built a large number of quarters to accommodate about 1,000 workers who are housed therein free of rent. Free Dispensary and a club have also been started and maintained by the Company.

With a view to study the modern methods which are adopted at most advanced sugar producing mills, the Company sent its Chief Chemist, Mr. P. S. Desai, to Hawaii, U.S.A., for a special study tour.

When Liberals "Fight Country's Battles"

THEY WORK "REFORMS" TO GET BEST OUT OF THEM!

The attitude of the Liberals towards the "Reforms" and the conditions for their Co-operation with other political parties in the country were outlined by three prominent leaders of the Party on Monday evening when the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association were "At Home" to Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru, President of the National Liberal Federation.

THEIR PRINCIPLES!

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad thought it the duty of the Liberals to work the Reforms, though they did not approve of them, in such a manner as to extract the best out of them so that the next step may be accelerated. The Party, he said, would stick to its principles but would associate with others who would work the Reforms in the country's interests.

Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru said all parties must make themselves one army for the defence of India under the new regime.

"At the present juncture," he said, "like true sons of India, we are thinking of future and are ready to stand shoulder to shoulder with old comrades in this patriotic fight.

PLEA FOR RIGHT LEAD.

"Notwithstanding the present situation in which we find ourselves, notwithstanding the defeat we have temporarily suffered, notwithstanding the new fetters forged in the new Constitution, I find that the courage of the country has not damped and the right lead given, the country is ready to back up all forces to follow the policy of using the maximum to prevent all measures detrimental to India's interests and to accelerate India's freedom.

"Make your policies clear, and demonstrate by word and deed that although quieter than others you are not less valiant."

Continuing Pt. Kunzru said, said, 'No' matter to what party people belonged, in the course of his tour he had observed, they all feel the need for reflection, and for taking counsel everybody is for the present, groping in the dark, and are hoping for some light in some quarter. The policy should not be decided by shibboleths.

If you sit idle and do nothing to strengthen yourselves, the millenium will come and yoo as a party will be expelled. It is only in the measure as we put by activity that we were received even by those who opposed us. It is now recognised that we are not actualled by any mostility towards any party.

He asked the members to stick to their convictions as sincerity will alone count.

He did not deal with the present situation as he was to deliver a lecture on that subject.

THEIR OPPORTUNITY.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that thousands sympathised with the Liberal policy. Honesty and sincerity counted in the country's interests.

"Regardless of what others may think or say," he continued, "we are prepared to support anybody from any party who is out to get the best out of the new constitution.

"Speaking as an individual, I will Co-operate with any man, Congressman, Nationalist, of a person belonging to any other political party who is ready to fight the country's battle constitutionally, taking advantage of what is good in the future constitution, and help to prove that we already fit for self-Government."

SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION IN PRICE!

INDIAN MADE COLOURED CEMENTS

The Cement Marketing Co. of India, Ltd., Bombay, have pleasure in announcing a further substantial reduction in the prices of the various shades of 'RAINBOW' coloured cements all over India, with effect from TO-DAY. The comparative old and new prices are given below :—

Item No.	Shade No.	Price per bag F.O.R. Katni Cement Co.'s Siding. OLD.			NEW.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Yellow 1	6	8	0	5	4	0
2	" 2	6	8	0	5	4	0
3	" 3	6	8	0	5	4	0
4	" 4	6	8	0	5	4	0
5	" 5	6	8	0	5	4	0
6	" 6	6	8	0	5	4	0
7	" 7	6	8	0	5	4	0
8	Red No. 1	4	8	0	4	0	0
9	Red No. 2	3	4	0	3	0	0
10	Red No. 3	6	8	0	5	8	0
11	Lilac 4	6	8	0	5	0	0
12	Grey	6	8	0	5	0	0
13	Black 1	9	8	0	7	8	0
14	Green 1	22	8	0	20	8	0
15	Green 2	12	8	0	10	8	0
16	Green 3	9	8	0	8	0	0
17	Green 4	7	8	0	6	0	0
18	"Light coloured" Cement	3	12	0	3	4	0

Note.—For BOMBAY CITY the ex-godown prices are Annas 13 per bag higher for each shade than the F.O.R. Katni prices quoted above.

FOR SHADE-CARDS AND LITERATURE GIVING INFORMATION ON THE USES OF 'RAINBOW' COLOURED CEMENTS, PLEASE FILL IN THE FOLLOWING COUPON AND FORWARD IT TO DEPT. A, P.O. BOX No. 397, BOMBAY :—

Please send me a Shade-card and Literature containing Information on the uses of 'Rainbow' Coloured Cements :

Name.....

Address.....

Profession.....

T. T.

'Change Reopens After Enforced Holiday

History Of The Crisis, Its Causes And Significance

BOMBAY: Monday.

The local Share Bazar opened to-day at 2 p.m. for forward business, after a closure of 26 days.

The Stock Exchange ship was suddenly caught in a terrific gale on Wednesday, the 18th September. At 12 noon, nobody knew about the danger, which was ahead, but soon the ship was struggling hard against rough and stormy Bear attacks. Among the passengers, there were professional operators, Brokers, Sub-Brokers, Jobbers and Investors.

The gale was blowing hard and fast and the captain, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, the President of the Stock Exchange, who was at the helm, scented a terrible crash, and lost no time in issuing orders to hoist the danger signal.

The Bear clique had no knowledge of the precautions that were being taken by the custodian and were taken by a surprise. The ship cast anchor and forward business was suspended.

Engineered Raid

Thereafter the Directors were summoned and statements of business done on that day as well as statements of open business of members were called for to find out the root cause of the trouble. The Board did a lot of auditing work and it was proved that there was a "Bear Raid" engineered by some members of the Stock Exchange, some sub-brokers were found to have had a hand in the raid.

All badges which give permission for doing business on the Stock Exchange were called back and as a result of misuse of the privilege by a few sub-brokers, all badges of sub-brokers were cancelled and a new form with fresh conditions has now been issued. There are about 2,500 sub-brokers of long standing and they are thrown out of employment at present they say as the new conditions are said to be objectionable.

Saturday's Meeting.

The Board fixed prices for October Settlement and carry-forward rates for November were published. Under Rule 188 wherein the buyer has a right to call for delivery while the seller can not enforce delivery. It is said that some "Kaplis" were issued calling for delivery, but some of these "Kaplis" were ultimately withdrawn.

On Saturday last the President called a general meeting which lasted for about 3 1/2 hours. Like a school teacher, the President had to instruct members regarding the danger of overtrading and the nature of Jobbing business. There was a lively discussion and it was suggested that members should be divided in two classes, namely Brokers and Jobbers.

The President maintained that if any member doing business which would do harm to the Exchange should be liable to a fine and expulsion for a certain period.

The Directors have applied to the Government for additions and changes in the present rules and Bye-laws with a view to improve trading methods but these proposed changes will not be able to minimise the chances of a crisis. The President asked that a member should buy only as many shares as he is in a position to take delivery of and sell to the extent of his ability to deliver shares. In other words virtually it amounts to putting the entire trading on a cash basis.

Reckless Trading.

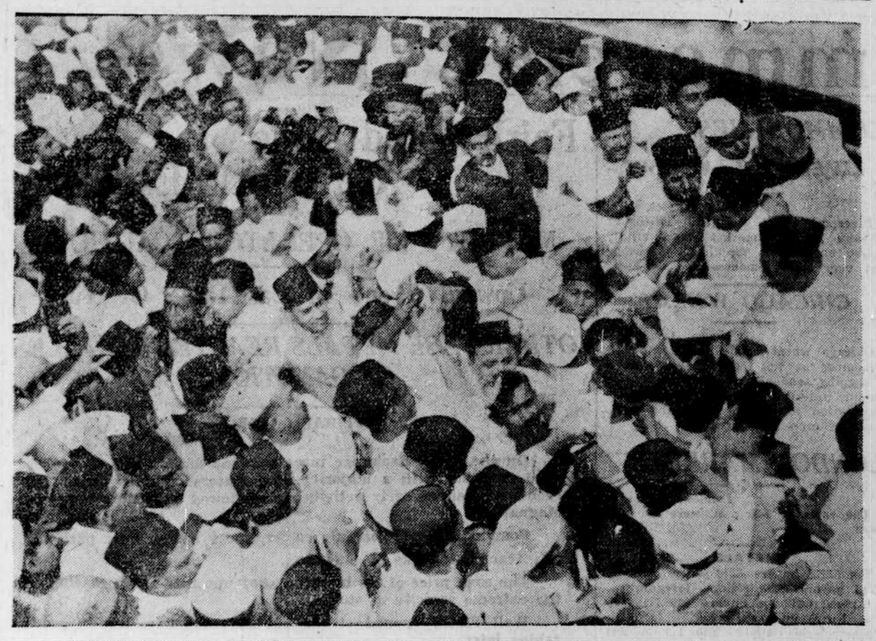
In such a state it is an absolute necessity to check reckless trading and this cannot be done without introducing a system of deposits, fixing daily fluctuations and limiting operations of each individual member. Unless such effective measures are adopted, the market will not be free from the menace of crises.

Two Courses Open.

The President and the Board of Directors have first to look for the safety of the Share Bazar but there is no need to safeguard the interest of contending parties. Let the Board make it clear that in future no safety measures will be adopted and that the bulls and bears will be left alone to fight among themselves. If operators and members realise their own risks, they will have no courage to book business beyond their own capacity.

There are two courses open, either free trading or controlled trading. If the Board favours the first alternative, there remains nothing to be done but in the other case, there is an imperative need for adopting effective measures.

At the moment the crisis has been averted and the President and Board of Directors may be commended for their action, but they should be careful to prevent such crises in future. It is in their own hands to avoid a crisis, even under their present limited powers, if they remain strict and firm.



Scene at the opening of the Bombay Stock Exchange for forward business on Monday afternoon, after a closure of 26 days.

A meeting of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Staff Union was held on Sunday to protest against the present 24 hours working system of the forward cotton market. Mr. K. M. Munshi (centre) presided on the occasion.

DO AWAY WITH 24-HOUR WORK

Cotton Brokers' Staff's Plea For Amenities Of Service

Presiding at the Cotton Brokers' Staff Union on Sunday, Mr. K. M. Munshi said:—

Your grievances are just. To claim their redress is your right as human beings. Nowhere in the world, not even in the worst managed collieries and mills do we find that workmen are required to work for 24 hours from 12 noon to 12 noon, as you are required to do. The system which compels your services the whole day and the whole night round is inhuman and requires to be replaced by a better system. You have right on your side.

JUST CLAIM.

The bye-laws of the East India Cotton Association require business to be closed on Sundays, holidays and for some parts of the day, but these bye-laws are more honoured in the breach than in their observance. You have no Sunday, no holiday and no part of the day that you can call your own. As human beings you are entitled to some time for rest, for entertainment, for domestic joys. Thus your claim is right and just and if the East India Cotton Association is properly approached it will see that this wrong is righted.

Do not adopt an unnecessary militant attitude. I know many of the Directors of the Association. I know its President, Sir Purshottamdas, well. They are a set of sensible and just men. It will be hard to find a man who cares for the prestige and well being of your profession more than Sir Purshottamdas. I have complete faith in his sense of impartiality and if a deputation from the Union waits upon him and the other Directors I have no doubt they will do you justice.

FIX TRADING HOURS.

The Union passed the following resolutions:—

This public meeting records its emphatic protest against the present working system of the Forward Cotton Market for all the twenty-four hours, as such practic causes untold hardships and miserics to the employees in the Cotton Market and is highly detrimental to their physical and moral welfare. Therefore, this meeting respectfully but strongly urges the Board of the East India Cotton Association to fix the Trading Hours and suggests action against any member committing a breach of such fixed Trading Hours.

This meeting further protests against the policy, lately adopted by the Board, of opening the market on public and other holidays, and requests the Board to keep the market totally closed on these days and to take strong action against any member trading on such days.

This meeting further authorises the president of the meeting to forward the said resolutions to authorities concerned.

Vishrambagh Club Annual Tournaments

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDNAGAR, Oct. 13.

The Vishrambaga Club Tournament Committee is now busy with its annual open Tennis Tournaments, arranged to start by Saturday 16th inst. and ending by 7th November, when the prize distribution ceremony would take place.

The entries close on Sunday 20th inst. evening and draws are expected to be held on the following day. There will be the Championship Challenge Cup and the winners and runners up will be awarded silver cups or other articles of value.

LIVING WAGE FOR HARIJANS

Fine Yarn Spinning Centre At Gadawal

Mr. H. S. Kowjalgi, Secretary of the All-India Spinners' Association, Karnatak Branch, writes about the Khadi Centre at Gadawal in Nizam's Dominions:—

While we were in search of a Khadi Centre where we could produce the least costly khadi, we came upon the Gadwal centre. In addition to finding there what we wanted we could also see that the State was a very good field for the production of fine khadi which is now the speciality of the Andhra Province.

The Karnatak branch of the A.I.S.A. opened the Gadawal centre in January 1934. As the branch needed fine as well as thick khadi, we began encouraging the spinning of thick yarn also in rural areas; but unlike the spinners in the other production centres in Karnatak, the spinners in this centre sell away all their cotton and spin only for wages. In the other production centres in Karnatak 95 per cent o. the spinners preserve their own cotton and bring their yarn for sale to the market; so there is no need for the production centres to invest capital in cotton; but when we found that we would have to look much of our capital in cotton in the Gadawal centre, we had to restrict ourselves mainly to the production of fine khadi which does not require much investment in cotton.

107 SPINNERS

I visited the centre recently and went in detail into the working of the centre. I find that there are 107 Harijan spinners working under the centre distributed over 13 villages. Though the spinners that were first in the field were above 60, we now find that young men and women are learning the art and utilising their off days in adding to their earnings.

In September I visited Pudur village which is one of our spinning villages. There I found that one family with two spinners had earned Rs. 50 by spinning during the last five months. The spinners that are sufficiently young and strong get other work during 6 months of the year But between March and October they can devote their whole time to spinning. The average monthly earnings of a whole-time spinner may be put down as Rs. 3.

DIFFICULTIES

With a view to increase the number of spinners I visited eight villages in the State. As the spinners required by us are to be found only amongst Harijans in every village we had to roam about the Harijan quarters and talk at length to the men and women in the locality. I may briefly mention the difficulties that we generally encountered here.—

The old ladies above 60 know the art but are out of practice for about 30 years. However when we told them of the advantages gained by the spinners in other villages they consented to spin.

Some of these willing families have got their old wheels but many have burnt them away. We shall have to supply those families with new wheels. The Harijan Board had given a grant of Rs. 300 for free distribution of Charkhas to the Harijan spinners in this centre. We have so far given 50 Charkhas and 50 more will be given before the end of April 1935. We shall have to approach the Harijan Board or the generous public for an additional grant if we need more Charkhas; because it is impossible for those Harijans to purchase the Charkhas.

RAMPANT MALARIA

As we all know, our villages are noted for their insanitary condition. Owing to the wet cultivation the villages in the State are not only insanitary but also dangerously malarial. Women and children, with pale faces and unwashed lean bodies sitting at their doors were a common sight. In almost every case the cause was malaria. When the worker in the centre found last year that the outturn of yarn was less owing to the frequent attacks of malaria he asked for and got 1 lb. of quinine and 10 lbs. of magnesium sulphate. He distributes it freely wherever he goes; but even then his time and capacity being limited, his help cannot reach all.

The guinea worm is very common owing to the very fact that all the wells in the villages are step wells. Even the able-bodied workers lose many of their weeks in their illness due to guinea worm. We see no remedy to this disease unless the State comes to our aid and converts some of the step wells in each village to draw wells.

The centre has restricted its activities mainly to the production of fine yarn which is spun only by the Harijans. With a little practice young women and even young men have learnt the art and are adding to their incomes.

The wages of an able-bodied agricultural servant are calculated at Rs. 5 per month in these parts. We have found that an able-bodied young man or woman can earn and has earned Rs. 5 p.m. by spinning 2,700 yards of yarn of 40 counts per day.

Our spinning villages are mostly situated within 4 to 5 miles of the Krishna River. The fishermen used to purchase this fine yarn for their nets, so we owe the survival of the art to these fishermen.

MAD "BOOSAMMA"

There is an old Harijan woman called Boosamma at Gastpad. She is called mad Boosamma by her people because of her queer ways. She insists on spending on herself only as much as she earns by spinning though her earnings have never exceeded Rs. 2-8-0 p.m. She spends at least 2 hours daily in having a bath in the holy river Krishna and in worshipping her God she cooks her own food and refuses to depend on any one else for her food and raiment.

The latest report about the Gurum-goodsa village is that 11 families both males and females in this village have clothed themselves completely in khaddar woven out of their own yarn. More families are likely to follow the good example.

The yarn spun in the centre is between 25 to 59 counts and the centre has begun to get cloth woven.

I am sure the generous people of Karnatak will encourage us in carrying on the khadi work and the Harijan work in the centre by helping us in every possible way.

The Indian Police Medal has been awarded to Abdul Karim Khanbajkhan, Constable of Bombay Presidency for arresting two Pathan murderers single-handed at great personal risk.

SMILING with CONFIDENCE

You can smile with confidence only if your teeth are perfectly clean. Clean them with the world-famous Odol toothpaste and they will always be dazzlingly white.

Make sure, too, that your breath is sweet and fragrant. Use Odol mouthwash, noted for the delightfully fresh taste it leaves in your mouth.

Famous beauties of society, stage and screen make Odol an indispensable part of their daily toilet. Do the same and you will become more beautiful.

For those who prefer a solid dentifrice, Odol is also made in solid form.

Odol

TOOTHPASTE & MOUTHWASH

Q. 1—35

BOMBAY'S NEW ACT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Make Your Purchases from US

WE are the only Manufacturers of Wholesale Measures for Milk and Oil duly verified and stamped by Government.

R. B. Anant Shivaji Desai Topiwalla,
MOTI BAZAR : : : : : BOMBAY.

230 QUALIFIED MEN SUPERSEDED

Members Of G. I. P. Accounts Staff Union Record Protest Against Alleged Injustice

An extraordinary general meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Accounts Staff Union was held in Soman building Bombay on Saturday when Mr. P. S. Bakhale, was in the chair.

A large number of the staff attended the meeting and great enthusiasm prevailed.

The meeting was held to protest against the promotion of two junior men to the grade of Rs. 120 by superseding 230 experienced and qualified men having to their credit over fifteen years faithful service.

Several members spoke on the resolution strongly condemning the action of the authorities as arbitrary and highly unjust. It was pointed out that the promotion of the two men was nothing short of favouritism, as it was neither in accordance with the provisions of the rules and custom of promotion hitherto followed.

By another resolution the meeting suggested to the Chief Accounts Officer to follow the practice of the other Government of India offices in Bombay, viz., that recruitment to clerical posts should be made from amongst the candidates belonging to the Bombay Presidency and to the areas through which the Railway runs.

The President in his concluding speech strongly condemned the action of the authorities in promoting the two junior men to the higher grade by overlooking the claims of a number of senior and qualified men. Finally he exhorted the members to strengthen the organisation by enlisting more members.

Help Kidneys

Don't Take Drastic Drugs

Your Kidneys have nine million tiny tubes or filters which are endangered by neglect or drastic, irritating drugs. Beware! If Kidney trouble or Bladder weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Dizziness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity or Loss of Vigour, don't delay. Try the Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Siss-tex). Soothes, tones, cleans and heals sick kidneys. Starts work in 15 minutes. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Cystex costs little and is guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

Bibinca is better with BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER

Ahmedabad:—A widow remarriage will take place on October 17, between Mr. Chunilal Sheth, a bookseller, and Shri Lilavathi belonging to the Bania caste. Both the families have agreed to this wedding.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 1 POINT DOWN

Southern And Hedge Selling At The Advance

STEADY TONE IN GOLD AND SILVER

Wheat Easy But Linseed Steady And Rubber Firm

BOMBAY, Oct. 14.

On Monday cross-rates moved within a narrow range.

N. Y. COTTON QUIET.

New York cotton was moderately active at first following improved textile situation. There was southern and hedge selling at the advance. The market closed quiet with a decline of 1 point.

BULLION VERY STEADY.

London gold and silver ruled very steady.

WHEAT EASY BUT LINSEED STEADY.

Wheat was easy on account of selling pressure following favourable crop news from Argentine. Linseed was steady. Jute ruled quiet. Tin and rubber were firm.

SECURITIES IN FAIR REQUEST.

The London Stock Exchange was fairly active on speculative buying but later became quiet. Gilt-edged securities were in fair request.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(MARCH 1936)

New York, Oct. 14.

Previous closing	10.90
To-day's opening	10.93
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	10.89
Difference	—01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(MARCH 1936)

Liverpool, Oct. 14.

Previous closing	6.07
To-day's opening	6.09
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	6.09
Difference	+02

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 216

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct. 14.

Cotton was moderately active on foreign buying and trade calling following improved textile situation while technically the market was very healthy as a result of which prices advanced steadily but southern selling and some hedging checked the rise and movements were slow. The spot demand was also fairly active on better trade prospects.

March opened at 10.93 i.e. 3 points higher than previous closing prices improved on higher Liverpool advices and some buying orders accumulated over holiday with March coming up to 10.97 at this level the demand slowed down but the sentimeent remained moderately bullish.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.89 with a decline of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 14.

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (10.93/10.91)	10.86/10.85
January (10.91/10.91)	10.88/10.87
March (10.96/10.96)	10.93/10.92

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 14.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American October (6.17)	6.20
American December (6.08)	6.11
Egyptian October (8.25)	8.31
Egyptian November (8.23)	8.26

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Broach cotton for April-May delivery moved between Rs. 217-8 and Rs. 218-8 at night The rate at 10-25 p.m. was Rs. 217-10 with New York futures about 4 points up.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 67/7, 67/9 and 67/12. The market showed some activity on some speculative buying and covering and after registering a small advance, the market remained quiet and featureless with quiet London advices failing to stir prevailing dullness but closed steady at Rs. 67/15, 68 and 68/4.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/1, 35/1 and 35/1/9. Prices early improved on better enquiry following steadiness of foreign exchanges but the lack of buying caused the market to lose some gains. Prices closed tteady at Rs. 35/1/6, 35/1/6 and 35/2/3.

Meerut.—The U. P. Government has made special provisions to safeguard the interests of teachers employed in private schools. These provisions will be incorporated in the U. P. Educational Code.—United Press.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct. 14.

Previous closing	4.90 3/8
To-day's opening	4.90 1/2
To-day's closing	4.90 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct 14.

Previous closing	4.90 7/16
To-day's opening	4.90 3/8
To-day's closing	4.90 5/16
Difference	—.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, Oct. 14.

Previous closing	74.41
To-day's opening	74.40
To-day's closing	74.41
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 14.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.90 3/8 and then slightly eased to 4.90 5/16 subsequently remaining steady with small changes.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.90 5/16

Franc opened at 74.40 and then moved up to 74.41 thereafter remaining quiet and without much variation.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.41.

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 14.

The market was quietly steady

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 3/8d.	29 3/8d.
Forward	29 7/16d.	29 7/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 14.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-9) £7-1-9 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Oct 14.

3 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent.) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

6 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Oct. 14.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.61 7/8)	5.61 7/8
New York on Bombay (37.08)	37.08
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/2)	0.92 3/4
London on Shanghai (1-6 1/4)	1-6 1/4
London on Milan (60.31)	60.56
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32)	1-2 1/32

JUTE SHARES FIRM

Better Feeling In Coals

CALCUTTA, Oct. 14.

In the share market to-day jutes ruled firm after the holidays in sympathy better hessian and jute market. Outside support was also in evidence and business reported was on a large scale. In coals better feeling was in evidence and although the volume of business was small prices were all of hardening rates. Teas kept firm with good business passing. In miscellaneous iron and steel issues were in better demand, while Indian cables, Midnapore zemindary and Bengal papers kept fairly steady. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities.—Three per cent Loan 1941 102|6, three and a half per cent. Paper 89|4, three per cent. New Loan 1951|54 97, three and a half per cent. Loan 1947|50 102|5, four per cent. Loan 1960|70 105|10 small lot, four and a half per cent. Loan 1955|60 113|10, five per vent. Loan 1939|44 108|8, five and a half per cent. Loan 1938|40 108|13.

Banks.—Central Bank 32|12 small lot, Reserve Bank 118|8.

Railways.—Burdwancutwa 88, Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Guar 87|8 small lot.

Cottons.—Dunbar Ordy. 120, Kesoram Pref. 114|8, New Victoria Ordy. 1|6, New Victoria Pref. 4|15.

Coals.—Aldih 3|4, Amalgamated 22|4 small lot, Bengal 264 small lot, Burradhemo 3|4, Burrakur Pref 129, Equitable 36, New Beerbhoom 12|10, Sendra 10|4, Western 3|2, Talcher 1|2.

Jutes.—Agarpara Ordy. 23|4, Anglo-India 419|8, Bally 203|8 small lot, Earnagore 146 small lot, Belvedere 343 small lot, Birla 13|14, Budge Budge 282 small lot, Chamdany 168, Clive 27|9, Clive "A" Pref. 131, Dalhousie 335, Dalhousie Pref. 144 small lot. Delta 338, Empire 31|4, Fort William 292|8 small lot, Howrah 50|12, Hukumchand 11|11, India 305, Kamarhatty 510, Kanknarrah 421 small lot, Kinnison 624. National 23|12 small lot, Northbrook 41. Presidency 5|1, Reliance 70|4 small lot.

Teas.—Dufflaghur 13, Etheibarrier 11|8, Central Cachar 76, East India 11|12, Eastern Cachar 10|4, Gohpur 64|, Hantapara 380, Jutlibari 15|12, Huldibari 24|6, Hattikhira 25|8, Killing Vally 10|4, Ledo 201|8, Manabarrie 228|8, Tezpore Ordy. 9|12, Tengpani 16|4, Tumsong Pref. 114.

Miscellaneous.—Burma Corporation 7|15, Bengal Telephone Ordy. 18|10, Upper Ganges Elec. 12|4, Upper Jumna Elec. 11|4. Bengal Iron 3|15, Indian Iron and Steel 9. Tata Iron Ordy. 135, B. I. Corporation Ordy. 3|9, Indian Cables 5|6. Indian Wood Products 18|12, Bengal Paper Ordy. 10 small lot, India Paper Pulp 178 small lot, Titaghur Paper Ordy. 22|8, Titaghur Paper Defd. 9|6, Midnapore Zemindary 64, India General Navigation Ordy. 99, Balrampore Sugar 17|8.

Rubbers.—Indraciri 1.02-1|2 cents. Kings Island 2|4, United Malacca 1.50 cents.—A. P.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct. 14.

Liverpool wheat was steady with at 77 and 74. The market was mildly active on foreign speculative buying but very small business was done.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct. 14.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.04 1/4. Prices showed a sagging tendency due to the lack of outside interest and commission house liquidation following favourable reports of crop in Argentine.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Oct 14.

The rates at 3-30 p m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£238 buyers £242 sellers. Strong) £243 buyers £248 sellers. Irregular

Linseed (£19 3/8 buyers £19 7/16 sellers. Firm) unquoted weak.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 1/2 to £41 1/2) £40 to £41

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

JUTE.

New crop Oct-Nov. (£19 1/4) £19 1/8 buyers.

Dunlop Oct.-Nov. (£22 1/4) £22

Lightning Oct-Nov. (£20 1/4) £20 1/4

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Oct. 14.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"America bought. China sold. Very little business".

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4

Indian Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9

Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0

Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4 1/2) 2-4 1/2

RUBBER.

Spot (6 3/16 paid and buyers) 6 1/4 paid and sellers

January March (6 3/8 paid and buyers 6 7/16 paid and sellers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay October-November £13 3/16 sellers) £13 3/16 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta October-November (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 3/4 sellers

Linseed La Plata October (£10 3/4 sellers) £10 11/16 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal October (£14 3/4 sellers) £14 7/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Oct. 14.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 4 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 5 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 5 6
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 5 6
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 5 6
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7 5 3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 14.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	4 13 9
Wheat May	4 11 9
Linseed May	7 5 6

The tone was steady.

Fairly Good Tone On Stock Exchange

MAJORITY OF OPERATORS CAUTIOUS

Upward Trend In Cash Price Of Tin

OTHER BASE METALS REACTED TO TALKS OF SANCTIONS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

On the Stock Exchange most sections maintained a fairly good tone but with a majority of operators cautious owing to events at Geneva early activity was followed by almost complete stagnation.

Commodities were mainly easier, most base-metals particularly reacted to talks of sanctions.

The cash price of tin however shot upwards again owing to the extreme scarcity of stocks.

Wall Street opened steady but advances were lost in profit taking later.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Oct. 14.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed £92 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday, October 5, £92

Monday, October 7, £93

Tuesday, October 8, £92 1/2

Wednesday, October 9, £92 1/2

Thursday, October 10 £92 1/2

Friday, October 11, £92 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct 14.

3-30 p.m.

The general tone was steady and firm at first but later it was quieter after active general business. Giltedgeds and Industrials were generally very steady.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£82 1/2) £82 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£103) £103

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109) £108 7/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£112 1/2) £112 3/4

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 5/8) £103 1/2

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/2) £111 1/2

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (22-3) 22-0

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (4 1/8) 4 1/8

Hydro Electric (dol 3 7/8) dol 3 7/8

Musical Industries (25-3) 25-3

Princhin Johnson (42-0) 42-0

Imperial Chemical (35-9) 34-9

Imperial Chemical Ord (8-7 1/2) 8-4 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (108-10 1/2) 108-10 1/2

Realisation 1930 (£75 1/2) £75 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (35-9) 35-9

University Ordinary (28-4 1/2) 29-3

Ford Motors (35-0) 35-0

Cable Wires (£8) £7 7/8

British American Tobacco (112-6) 112-6

Camera A (£7 3/4) £7 7/8

HImperial Tobacco Ordinary (137-6) 137-6

P and O S N Company Defd (18-6) 19-4 1/2

Distillers (92-3) 92-3

Berd and Dyers (8-3) 8-6

British Celanese (12-0) 12-0

J and P Coates Ordinary (62-0) 62-0

Courtaulds Ordinary (54-0) 54-0

Fine Cotton Spinners (6-9) 8-0

Western Limited Ordinary (19-3) 18-9

Inter Nickels (£32 1/4) £31 7/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-9) 5-9

Tata Iron and Steel (£102) £102 dol 110

INDIAN LOANS

London, Oct 14.

2-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£95) £95

3 1/2 per cent India (£92 1/2) £92 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-5 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£113) £113

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£102 1/2) £103

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£109) 108 3/4

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (23-9) 23-9

Donaro Tea (43-6) 43-6

Empire of India and Ceylon (32-0) 32-0

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-4 1/2) 23-9

Gula Kelampong (21-3) 21-3

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-3) 29-9

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 3/4) £10

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (55-0) 55-0

Burma Corporation (12-4 1/2) 12-4 1/2

Rio Tintos £(18 1/4) £17 3/4

East Rand Proprietors (52-9) 53-3

Rand Mines (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£12 3/4) £12 3/4

Goddar New (£10) £10 1/8

Moddar New (71-3) 71-3

Sub Nigel (£12 1/4) £12 1/4

Spring Mines Split Shares (41-3) 40-0

Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (36-10 1/2) 37-6

Anglo Iranian (64-4 1/2) 63-1 1/2

Burma Oil (76-3) 74 4 1/2

Mexican Eagle (4-10 1/2) 4-10 1/2

Shell Transport (74-4 1/2) 73-9

Royal Dutch (£26 1/2) £26 1/4

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£46) £46

L M Ford (£17 1/2) £18

L N E R Defd (£5) £5 1/4

Southern Dutch (£18 1/4) £18 3/4

London Paris 5 per cent (£130 1/2) £130 1/2

London Board G Stock (£98 1/4 £99

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct 14.

The following were the closing rates:

General Motor (dol 47 1/2) dol 48

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 22 3/8) dol 22

U S Steel Common (dol 45 3/8) dol 45

U S Steel Preference (dol 110 1/2) dol 110

WELFARE WORK IN SANATHI COLONY

Dr. P. Ceresole To Return To India In November

PATNA, Oct. 13.

Dr. Pierre Ceresole of the International Volunteer Service returns to India in the middle of November next to resume his work in connection with building the new colony at the Sanathi centre of the Behar Central Relief Committee in the District of Muzaffarpore.

Interviewed by a representative of the "United Press" Srijut Phanindra Dutta, Officer-in-Charge of the Sanathi Centre, who came here to attend a meeting of the Behar Central Relief Committee said that this year the flood played havoc with the new colony and the ring bund that was erected at a great expense gave way at places and many newly-built houses were practically destroyed. But the selfless workers there with the help of the villagers lost no time and engaged themselves in strengthening the bund and repairing the damaged houses. The colony will give accommodation to about 250 families for the present and as many as 135 families have already settled there. Arrangements for the supply of pure water are now complete and four pucca wells, two tube wells and two tanks have been constructed.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The small dispensary at Sanathi caters for the medical needs, not only of the colony but of the surrounding villages as well. At present the scourge of malaria which is prevailing in the country side is taxing the capacity of the small dispensary to the utmost, and no less than 200 patients are receiving medical attendance daily. The dispensary is now located in a temporary structure, but will soon be removed to its permanent place of abode.

A village welfare society has also been started and is doing good work in the way of husking, grinding and rope-making.

The colony is giving a lead to the province in the direction of compulsory primary education. But the compulsion is by public opinion, and every child under the age of twelve years received education in the local school. In addition to this, there is a night school for adults which is gaining popularity every day.—United Press.

Italy To Face Big Revolution In Tripoli?

Arabs In No Submissive Mood

(From Our Correspondent).

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

Gen. Girisiani, the Italian High Commissioner in Tripoli, has issued a new proclamation prohibiting the Arabs from speaking or taking part in secret activities against the Government or communicating with Sannoosi people. It provides: any one who is suspected of such a crime would immediately be condemned to death without any trial whatsoever.

TEMPEST OF DISCONTENT

The general condition in Tripoli is far from quiet. There is probably a great tempest of discontentment rising fast. The Sannoosi forces have openly revolted, and captured the Bilyano military post by a night attack, and killed 360 Italians and captured two cannons and a large amount of ammunition and retreated to their headquarters in the Egyptian land. Early next morning some Italian bombers hastened to locate them within the Italian boundaries, but finding their prey had already crossed into the Egyptian lines dared not take any active part.

REVOLUTION THREATENED

Fearing a big revolution in Tripoli Gen. Girisiani is urgently sending the Arabs in three vessels to Italian Somaliland and Eritrea and more young men will further be despatched and thus removed far away from taking any active part against the Italians at home.

Eighteen of the leading Arabs have been hanged on the charge of disobedience to the military orders; but those who have submitted to be transported, according to roumours are prepared to revolt in the very ships, and would jump in the sea in the Canal for seeking Egyptian protection.

TRIPOLI IN HIGH FERMENT

Tripoli is all in a high ferment in spite of Italy's unlimited resources to quell every manifestation of a rebellious move All men from 20 to 60 years of age have been under compulsory military training and these are kept into groups of 300 men quite cut off from others and none is allowed to visit or to be visited by any member of their family. All outgoing letters and papers excepting for Italy are strictly censored; in spite of this communications with the Sannoosi leaders are going on secretly through the Arab officials in the Italian service.

Italian authorities there are constantly engaged in putting barbed wires in three lines all along the desert frontier. Besides electric stations have been erected to electrify these barbed wires. Even with all this the sons of the deserts are moving about and entering the line prohibited by the military.

'SAVE NATION FROM DISASTER'

MADRAS, Oct. 13.

"The Youth movement is a sublime movement of the flower of our nation. When we are faced all round by intellectual stagnation and bankruptcy of ideas on the part of our leaders and when the country is progressively deteriorating towards ideological stalemate, it is the duty of youths to supply creative ideas and save the nation from disaster. The Youth movement will galvanise all the forward and radical forces of the country to fight against reaction," said Mr. H. D. Rajah, opening the Madras Presidency Radical Youths' Conference on the 13th instant at Pachaiyappa's College Hall.

He added: We should not allow the Congress to demoralise itself. With its demoralisation the country will be demoralised and the morale of the nation ruined. The Congress should be kept as an anti-Imperialist organisation which will work till complete independence of our country is won.

Concluding, he said: "Our main duty is to chalk out a programme of work which will make our demand for complete national independence irresistible."—A. P.

Directory Of Shorthand Information

Mr. N. Venkataraman, President, of the City Stenographers, Association of Triplicane writes:—

The City Stenographers' Association, Triplicane, Madras, and the Trichinopoly Shorthandwriters' Association propose to publish a Directory containing accurate and detailed information regarding the art of stenography and the profession. The endeavour will be to make it a book of ready reference to those interested in shorthand wherein will be available every information useful to the profession. General articles about the history and development of the various systems of shorthand will be included and a special feature of the Directory will be the inclusion of a "Who is Who" section.

All stenographers, shorthand institutes and shorthand associations are requested to co-operate by giving every available information that may be relevant and useful in this regard. Individual stenographers should give their age, qualifications, the system followed and achievements, if any, in shorthand, and associations and institutes should give full particulars of their history, management, strength, and the number in each system taught.

Communications in this regard may be sent to the Honorary Secretary, the City Stenographers' Association, 47, Big Street, Triplicane, Madras z

Two Killed In Baroda Explosion

(From A Correspondent)

BARODA, October 14.

A gruesome tragedy was witnessed to-day near Sursagar tank resulting in two deaths and injuries to two others.

A woman and an old man carrying loads in gunny bags were moving suspiciously on the road. Suddenly the stuff exploded resulting in a thundering noise. The stuff in the bag is suspected to be potash. Police authorities are making vigorous inquiries to bring the culprits to book as the sale of potash is prohibited in the State.

RESPONDENT AS COMPLAINANT'S WITNESS?

LAHORE (By Mail.)

The evidence in the petition against the election of Sardar Mangal Singh, M.L.A., proceeding before the Election Commissioner, having been concluded, the statement of Sardar Mangal Singh, M.L.A., was recorded.

After the cross-examination was concluded, the petitioner's counsel requested the Court to call upon Sardar Mangal Singh to produce certain documents which were contained in a list filed by the applicant on 3rd September.

The Court ordered that the list of documents was brought to the attention of the respondent's counsel but was not brought to the attention of Sardar Mangal Singh, who has not therefore produced these documents.

No further adjournment was, therefore, necessary for the production of these documents, as the court thought if the applicant wished that Sardar Mangal Singh should produce these documents the proper course for him was to summon Sardar Mangal Singh as his own witness to produce these documents, which course he did not adopt; but when Sardar Mangal Singh entered the witness box as his own witness, he wanted him to produce these documents. The court therefore refused the request as it thought that one party should not be allowed to want a witness of the other party to produce the documents, but should call upon this witness as his own witness for that purpose.—United Press.

10 Years' R. I. For Four Dacoits

MEERUT (By Mail.)

Mr. R. L. Yorke District and Sessions Judge, Meerut, delivered judgment on 10th inst. in the sensational dacoity case in which Mulla and four others were charged under section 395 I.P.C. with committing dacoity in Behing village.

The prosecution had alleged that on 30th May last at about 11 in the night the accused along with 10 or 11 others committed dacoity in the house of one Jaggan. One of the dacoits was armed with a gun and was taking his stand on the roof of the house from where he fired three or four shots. The dacoits entered the house by climbing over the wall. Jaggan and other members of his family were caught by the dacoits and a man was stationed to guard them. Jaggan, however, ran away and raised an alarm and the villagers collected and people from neighbouring villages also were assembled by beat of drums. The villagers threw bricks on the dacoits who ran away after looting the property They were hotly pursued by the villagers and two of them were arrested. Some of the looted property was found on the way and loaded and discharged cartridges were found on the spot.

The Sessions Judge acquitted accused Bahadur as no case was proved against him and sentenced four others to undergo 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.—United Press.

Drop In Tata Steel Shares

Bears Hammer At The Close

MARKET WEAK WITH ABSENCE OF SUPPORT

BOMBAY, October 14

The Stock Exchange opened to-day for forward business. Opening rates were on the line fixed by the Board. Both operators and Jobbers were cautious. Bear operators were not inclined to cover their short sales and were inclined to absorb offerings of tired and nervous bulls. The market was expected to open very firm but Bear operators being in a comfortable position, there was absence of short covering.

Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 500 and declined to Rs. 480. At this level there was scattered buying and prices rallied to Rs 487/8. Tata Steel Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 133 and declined to Rs. 130. At the decline there was some buying and prices improved to Rs. 131/4. Mill shares were firm with a good enquiry for Bombay Dyeing shares. Prices opened at Rs. 750 and later on were quoted at Rs. 745. Hydro Electric shares quietly steady.

It is too early to form any opinion regarding the immediate future of the market. Present prices are low enough and there is much risk in short sales, but Bulls being weak, Bears will not show any undue haste cover. It is better to await further developments.

Quotations at 3 p.m. were as under:—

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Oct. 14.	
100 Ahm. Advance	275 0
500 Bombay Cotton	40 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	732 8
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	223 12
100 Central	250 0
100 Colaba	132 8
100 Coorla	95 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	340 0
1. E. D. Sassoon	0 3 0
100 Finlay	120 0
100 Gokak	175 0
100 Hindustan	1725 0
100 Indore	80 0
100 Kohinoor	183 4
100 Khatau	30 0
1000 Morarji	800 0
250 Laxmi	660 0
100 Madhavji	7 8
250 Madras United	40 0
250 Model	50 0
50 Mysore	95 0
200 New Great	120 0
100 Oosmanshahi	50 0
100 Phoenix	290 0
25 Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000 Sholapur	2100 0
50 Simplex	70 10
100 Swadeshi	140 0
100 Swan	83 12
25 Tata	8 0
500 Vishnu	1300 0
1000 Western	750 0
BANKS.	
100 Reserve Bank	119 0
50-100 Baroda	97 8
25-50 Central	32 0
500 Imperial	1462 8
125-500 Im. Con.	355 0
50-100 India	120 0
5 Union	5 5
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	33 14
70 Gwalior	113 12
160 Indian	445 0
40 Katni Def.	1975 0
40 Katni Ord.	352 8
70 Okha	254 6
70 Punjab	23 8
100 Shahabad	485 0
70 United	121 0
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	11 2
15-75 New India	38 8
200 Oriental	1165 0
10-100 Vulcan	6 14
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	147 8
100 Andhra Valley	1532 8
10 Ajmer	10 12
50 Bombay Tram	144 1
100 Bombay Suburban	170 8
10 Broach	11 14
100 Karachi	226 4
100 Poona	218 12
100 Surat	195 0
100 Tata Hydro	160 0
1000 Tata Power	1440 0
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	865 0
100 Amr. Patty	119 0
100 C Province	87 0
100 Dhond Baramati	97 8
100 Gujarat	71 8
100 Mandra Bhon	93 0
100 Pachora Jamner	91 0
100 Sara Sirajgunge	89 8
500 Tapty Valley	767 8
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	33 12
30 Tata Steel Def.	466 4
75 Tata Steel Ord.	130 4
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	203 12
50 Belapur Sugar	335 0
150 Bombay Steam	308 12
125 Bombay Burma	351 4
50 Bombay Burma Conty	123 12
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3 13
100 Bombay Telephone	101 4
100 Indian Bleaching	103 12
100 Ind Radio Defd.	515 0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	487 8
1000 Port Canning	611 4
15 Scindia	12 9
30 Premier Construction	73 9
25 Tata Oil	18 8
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley X.D.	1365 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	298 12
7 p.c Bombay Trams	82 0
5 p.c. Central India	523 12
7 p.c. Katni 1st.	131 4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	137 8
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	138 12
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1392 8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176 14
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	150 0
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
5 p.c. Vishnu	647 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Century 225 220 223 222 218/12
Bom. Dyeing 750 742 753 748 750 745 732/8
Kohinoor 190 192 191
Central India 251 248 250
New Great 120 123 120
Simplex 73/12 72/8 70/10
Swadeshi 137 140
Bundi 34/12 35 34 33/14
I. Cement 462 466 455 445
Punjab 24/4 24 23/8
Shahabad 492 485
Andhra XD 1480 1465 1455 1447 1440
Tata Hydro 162/8 161 160
Tata Power XD 1480 1465 1455 1447 1440
Tram. Ord. 145/10 144
T. Steel Dfd 492 480 487 483 485 481 475 466
T. Steel Ord. 132 132/4 130/8 132 131/8 132/4 132 130/12 130/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 150
Bellapur 332 340 337 338 336 335
B. Steam 312 308
B. Burma 357 352 351/4

BEARS STILL AT IT

Has Board's Action Failed

The Share Bazaar opened steady and there was a thin attendance. Towards the close there was a sudden drop in Tata Steel Shares on increased selling in a narrw market. From the action of market, it appears that Bear operators are still bent upon depressing prices. Bears being in full control of the situation are out to take the fullest possible advantage and if the present decline continues, it will be found that the Board has miserably failed in checking bear Rails After taking difference at the last clearing, Bears are out to make the most of the present nervousness.

Later on the market was easy. The attendance was thin and sub-brokers were not allowed to enter into the trading ring. Towards the close Bears hammered Tata Steel shares which registered a sharp decline of about Rs. 20 within last fifteen minutes.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Oct 14

The local silver market was steady to-day with a moderate business. There was scattered buying which improved prices annas six. The gold market was steady but business was restricted.

SILVER	
Ready	67 15 0
Aso delivery	67 15 0
Kartak delivery	68 2 6
Kartak Tejimandi	1 15 0
GOLD	
Ready	35 1 0
Aso delivery	35 1 0
Kartak delivery	35 1 6
Kartak Tejimandi	0 7 0

PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, Oct 14

There was extensive speculative buying to-day in the local market and with short covering prices looked up alround. The undertone of the market was firm and there was scarcity of sellers.

Wheat January	4 13 0
Wheat May	4 10 9
Linseed May	7 5 3
Groundnut February	7 7 0
Castorseed May	7 6 9
Cottonseed January	3 2 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 12-10-35	2116000	1713000
Receipts Yesterday 12-10-35	...	107000
Exports to date 12-10-35	900000	963000
Stock at Ports 11-10-35	2185000	2979000
Stock Interior Town 11-10-35	991000	1639000
Stock at Liverpool 11-10-35	421000	963000
Visible Supply 11-10-35	6277000	8230000
Quantity in sight 11-10-35	3764000	2700000
Quantity out of sight 11-10-35	1815000	1769000

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 7/5/3; Highest Rs. 7/7/3; Closing Rs. 7/7.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Opening Rs. 7/5; Highest Rs. 7/7/6; Closing Rs. 7/7/4 1/2

Cotton Seeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 3/1/3; Highest Rs. 3/2/3; Lowest Rs. 3/11/1 1/2; Closing Rs. 3/3/1 1/2

Tone: Steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 14.

On Saturday the New York and New Orleans cotton Exchanges were closed on Saturday.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Prices reacted on Post-Bureau liquidation and increased Southern selling but trade demand checked the decline, the market later seeming to be balanced between hedging and trade buying with interest otherwise restricted and traders awaiting Developments at Geneva. Spot demand was good and the basis was firm. Weather was favourable for the movement and picking and the crop is generally believed to be making seasonal progress.

The goods markets was firm and moderate business was put through on encouraging talk of increased domestic mill consumption.

Some traders are now talking of a probable world's consumption between 12,000,000 and 13,000,000 bales with the necessity of drawing on the reserve now held for 13 to 13-1/2 cents with the aid of Government financing.

Mr. Wallace, the secretary for agriculture, expressing satisfaction at the general domestic cotton situation, said that in view of the existing conditions a carry-over of 8,000,000 bales should be realized by August next.

PRIVATE CABLES

Liverpool March lowest 6.05—.03.

Messrs. Pirojshaw R. Vakharia and Co., have received to-day the following Cables from their friends Messrs Munds, Winslow and Potter of New York:

New York:—"Doubt hedges depress market much further. Think demand for present crop which sole supply of free cotton will cause ultimately substantially higher."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—Trade bought heavily recently. Though price reasonable, think hedging likely to increase and League Sanctions have depressing influence.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Large long speculative interest exists. Sentiment becoming rather mixed. Buying impulse less aggressive evident weight of crop still to be felt. Believe dangerous to be long.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE REVIEW

"With stimulating news lacking, the market early in the week was quiet and narrow with pressure against rails a very disturbing factor. Steel activity has receded slightly on disappointing demand in the Auto-Industry. Car loadings and dividend news made a very favourable showing, while the weekly electric output reached a record high level. The market in the latter part of the week strengthened over a broad front after the statement of the President of the Stock Exchange indicating the possibility of an inflationary boom based chiefly on the huge excess Bank reserves with increased buying for foreign account reported. Meanwhile sentiment is more cheerful and some extension of the advance is anticipated."—Reuter.

CAWNPORE SUGAR

Cawnpore, Oct 12

Ryam	9 12 6
Champaran	9 13 0
Narkatiya	9 10 0
Pachrukhi	9 12 0
Pertabpur	9 11 0
Sarayan	9 11 0
Munderwa 5	9 11 0
Munderwa 3	9 9 0
Basti	9 9 0
Padrauna	9 9 0
Tamkohi A	8 5 0
Tamkohi Superior	9 3 6
Gola	9 12 0
Hargaon	9 13 0
Baheri Kesar	10 2 0
Cawnpore	9 2 9
Gootiya	9 4 6

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct 12

Broach A/M 1936 opening 213 1/4; highest 215; lowest 213; closing 215

Oomra D/J opening 191 3/4; highest 193 1/4; lowest 191 3/4; closing 193 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 145 3/4; highest 147; lowest 145 3/4; closing 147

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 24 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-10-35) Rs. 5 1/4

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 11th October 4,604 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 61,762 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 84,911 bales

Less 23,149 bales

BOMBAY METAL MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 34-12-0

Copper Sheets Rs. 40-5-0

Tone: Steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 14.

On Saturday the Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with March. There was hedge selling which met with Bombay buying of distant positions and trade support. Later on there was further trade calling which met with selling limits. Prices fluctuated within a range of one point and finally closed at a decline of 3 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 6.43d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market closed at a decline of 2 points. At the close October was 5.50, January 5.20 and March 5.17.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet with a limited business. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 4 to 2 points and Uppers futures declined 2 to 3 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet but steady. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 9 points. Ashmouni futures closed 6 to 2 points down.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST: Generally fair
CENTRAL: Generally fair
WEST: Generally fair

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Action By Regulation Committee

London, September 25.

Messrs Symington and Wilson have issued the following Weekly Market Report:—

After declining to 5 3|8d. for Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot on Wednesday evening, the Rubber Market steadied up for the last three days of the week, business being done on Saturday up to 5 9|16d. This price was again paid early on Monday, but the close at 3.45 was slightly easier with business done and buyers over at 5 7|16d. The price on Tuesday morning opened at 5 7|16d. buyers and later improved to 5 1|2d. On the announcement of the cut in the exportable percentage, to which we refer below, the Market became very active and business was done in Spot Rubber up to 5 7|8d. Later a slight reaction took place, the closing buyers' price of Spot being 5 3|4d. This morning after a steady opening, prices have declined slightly owing to a fall in the value of guilder and renewed talk of Dutch devaluation. Business has been done in Spot at 5 3|4d., closing with buyers at 5-11|16d. Prices on the week show an advance of 1|4d. to 5|16d. per lb.

NEW REGULATIONS

The small minority who had dared to hope that the International Rubber Regulation Committee would take some action yesterday, found their hopes more than justified. Not only did the Committee decide to take action, but they stage managed the announcement exceedingly well. At about 12.45 yesterday a message came through on 'Reuter's' machine to the effect that they would publish the decision of the International Rubber Regulation Committee at 1 o'clock and promptly at 1 o'clock a second message came through reading as follows:—

"At the meeting of the International Rubber Regulation Committee held to-day, the Committee, modifying its decision announced in the communique of 26th March 1935, fixed the percentage of the basic quotas as the permissible exportable amount for the months of October, November and December at 60 per cent."

This decision was better than anyone had dared to hope. It had been generally believed on the Market that the Committee were unlikely to make any change in the October-December exportable percentage as we are now so near to the beginning of October. There had been a sort of vague hope that there might be a 5 per cent. cut for the January|March quarter but even that was thought unlikely.

The basic quota for 1935 for all countries in the agreement,—excluding Siam and Indo-China,—is 1,073,000 tons. One quarter of this is 268,250 tons, 5 per cent. of which is 13,412 tons. The actual reduction in shipments per month is therefore 4,471 tons which would not seem a very important quantity itself but with the exhaustion of old export rights and the depletion of invisible stocks in the hands of manufacturers, it should be sufficient to turn the scale and bring about a steady monthly reduction in the World stock figure.

The importance of the decision however lies not so much in the tonnage as in the fact that it restores confidence by showing that the Committee have made up their minds to use their powers. The fact that the Dutch members have agreed to a further cut proves that the authorities in the Dutch East Indies are confident that they have now got the Native situation sufficiently in hand to enable them to enforce a further cut. This point is the most important of all, particularly in view of certain recent statements in some trade circulars and in the press to the effect that owing to the difficulty of controlling Dutch Native output a further cut in the exportable percentage was out of the question.

STOCKS

We give below our table of stocks outside the regulated areas at 31st May and 31st December 1934 and at the end of June, July and August 1935:—

Stocks in Singapore and Penang on 31st May 1934 89,194 tons, on 31st December 1934 62,142 tons, on 30th June 1935 51,770 tons, on 31st July 1935 49,958 tons, and on 31st August 1935 46,482 tons.

Stocks in United Kingdom on 31st May 1934 96,214 tons, on 31st December 1934 134,927 tons, on 30th June 1935 171,208 tons, on 31st July 1935 174,343 tons, and on 31st August 1935 177,158 tons.

Stocks in U. S. A. on 31st May 1934 351,323 tons, on 31st December 1934 352,632 tons, on 30th June 1935 320,470 tons, on 31st July 1935 330,528 tons, and on 31st August 1935 329,547 tons.

Stock Afloat on 31st May 1934 142,000 tons, on 31st December 1934 125,000 tons, on 30th June 1935 99,000 tons, on 31st July 1935 97,000 tons, and on 31st August 1935 100,000 tons.

Total on 31st May 1934 678,731 tons, on 31st December 1934 674,701 tons, on 30th June 1935 642,448 tons, on 31st July 1935 651,829 tons, and on 31st August 1935 653,187 tons.

As will be seen stocks at end of August show an increase of 1,358 tons compared with the end of July but we believe this is the last time that we will have to record an increase for the next few years at any rate.

The figures of stocks within the restriction area in Malaya at end of August were published yesterday. Stocks on estates over 100 acres were 19,034 tons (end of July 20,327 tons) while those in the hands of dealers were 11,626 tons (13,622 tons). Total interior stocks thus amounted to 30,660 tons compared with 33,949 tons at the end of July, a decrease of 3,289 tons. While these interior stocks are not of great importance as exports are regulated it is nevertheless satisfactory to see that they are not accumulating.

TYRES AND TUBES

A 'Reuter' message published at the end of last week gave the stocks of tyres and tubes in manufacturers' hands in the U. S. A. at the end of July. Stocks of tyres were given as 8,850,000 against 10,755,000 at the end of June, while stocks of tubes were 3,005,000 compared with 10,050,000 at the end of June. While it is usual for stocks of tyres and tubes to decline at this time of the year the present reduction is a great deal more than seasonal and indicates extraordinarily good tyre sales during July.

STOCK.

The following figures give the movements of Rubber in the United Kingdom for last week, and for the corresponding week twelve months ago:—

Week ended 21st September, 1935:—	
London—Landed	931 tons
Liverpool—Landed	416 tons
Total—Landed	1,347 tons
London—Delivered	1,283 tons
Liverpool—Delivered	323 tons
Total—Delivered	1,606 tons
London—Stock	101,357 tons
Liverpool—Stock	76,396 tons
Total—Stock	177,753 tons
Week ended 22nd September, 1934:—	
London—Landed	2,352 tons
Liverpool—Landed	1,097 tons
Total—Landed	3,449 tons
London—Delivered	748 tons
Liverpool—Delivered	251 tons
Total—Delivered	999 tons
London—Stock	53,924 tons
Liverpool—Stock	59,028 tons
Total—Stock	112,952 tons

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct 14

The local forward market opened today at Rs. 216 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 217/8 on active buying by bazar operators. Later on there was scattered selling and prices eased off to Rs. 217/4.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 2 points. The local market ruled steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p
Broach A/M.	217 4 0
Oomra D/J	195 8 0
Bengal D/J	148 8 0

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

70 Samji Karamshi Sindhamerica 112 1/2
55 A Damodar Kamganj New 21 on
100 Japan T and Co. Nandura 19 on
70 Gill and Co. Kekri 163
50 A Damodar Amreli 191
100 Kotak and Co. Khana 2 on
50 K. Devchand Pusad 215

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Bengal Superfine	169
Bengal Fine	164
Bengal F.G.	161
Sindh-Punjab Fine	164
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	161
Wardha-Hingt	219/221
Nagpur Savner	219/221
Pundhurna	210/212
Yeotmal	210/212
Arvi	210/212
Ellichpur	210/212
Berar	210/212
Khamgaon	210/212
Mulkapur	210/212
Khandesh	209
Jalna/Sailu	207/209
Burwah Sanavad	213/215
Broach Fine	242
Punjab/American	242
Punjab/American mix	227
Cambodia	292
Cambodia 2nd crop	257/262
Compta Good	262/267
Bagalkot	247/252
Western	247/257
Kampala	359/362
Busoga	356
Jinja	347
New Manza	329

MYSORE GETS LIGHT SHOWERS

POONA, Oct 14.

Widespread rain has fallen in south Madras, while a few light showers also occurred in Mysore, south Deccan, north Madras coast, Burma and Kashmir.

CHIEF AMOUNTE OF RAINFALL

Calicut and Cochin 1 1/4 inches each. Kodaikanal, Coonoor and Trivandrum 1 inch each, Madras and Palamcottah 3/4th of an inch each.

FORECAST

Thunderstorm and rain will continue widespread in southeast Madras and Malabar and will increase and extend in Mysore and south Deccan.—A. P.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Oct 14

B. C. Rates T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Oct May.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 273 1/4
Banks selling T T 271 1/4
Banks buying T T 268 5/8

PARIS
Banks selling D D 560
Banks buying D D 570

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 5/8
Banks buying T T 77 3/8

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 137 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 102 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/4

CROSS RATE—

New York/London closed 12th instant
Hongkong/London 2/0 11/16 14th instant
Shanghai/London 1/6 3/16 14th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/16 14th instant
Java/London 7.21 1/2 14th instant
London/Paris 74.41 12th instant
London/Belgium 29.12 1/2 12th instant
London/Switzerland 15.05 12th instant
London/Italy 60.31 12th instant
London/Berlin 12.18 12th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 12th instant
London/New York 4.90 7/16 12th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.23 1/2 12th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold £7-1-9 1/2 11th instant £7-1-9 12th instant
Silver London Ready 29 3/8 11th instant 29 3/8 12th instant
Silver London Forward 29 7/16 11th instant 29 7/16 12th instant
Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 11th instant 65 5/8 12th instant
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 11th instant 5/8 per cent 12th instant
London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 11th instant 3/4 per cent 12th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 mos 3/4 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

A Lahore message states that a protest against the arrest of three Hindu youths whom the local Police arrested this morning on a charge of openly picketing Muslim shops, Hindu shop-keepers of Shahalmi Bazar, Paparmandi and other Hindu bazars observed a hartal to-day.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct 14

3 per cent 1951/54 96/14
3 per cent 1941 102/1
3 1/2 per cent G P N 89/7
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/6
4 per cent 1943 107
4 per cent 1960/70 105/5
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/4
5 per cent 1939/44 108/5
5 per cent 1940/43 109/3
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/8

TAX FREE.

5 per cent 1945/45 Loan 116/3
4 per cent 1953 63 Mysore 105/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 116/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 100/3

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE).

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 101/4
5 per cent M Deb 1959 111
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125
6 per cent K P T 1956 125/8
8 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 104

Note:—Market very steady.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	12-10-35	This year.
Khandesh	75	3,982
Central India	545	6,176
Barsi and Nagar	456	1,998
Hyderabad-Gaorani	104	101
Berar	280	2,424
Central Provinces	...	1,028
Total Oomras	1,455	15,709
Dholera	480	4,094
N.-W. Provinces	312	2,055
Rajputana	1,466	5,954
Sind-Punjab	277	7,050
Broach	103	1,820
Coompta and Dharwar	205	1,247
Westerns-Northerns	254	3,132
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	2,542
American	...	1,165
Egyptian and African	670	22,177
Total	5,222	66,984

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 10th Oct.

In full-pressed Bales.

	12-10-35	This year.
Europe	730	30,126
Japan and China	1,600	77,005
Coast Ports	...	2,366
Up-country by Rail	...	17,802
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	8,962
Total	2,330	136,261

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

S S Taijin Maru, J Kawabata, Kobe via Colombo, O S Kaisha.
S S Calcutta Maru, J Nakajima, Karachi, N Y Kaisha.
S S Badarpur, P. Sherman, Rangoon Burmah Shell Oil Co.
S S Dalgoma, P H Beaching London via Aden, M M & Co.
S S Bangalore, C L Collings, London via Aden, M M & Co.
S S Stroviken, K Leid, Rangoon via Coast Ports Scindia Steam N. Co., Ltd.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

S S Jalaputra, G S MacWilliam, Colombo, Scindia Steam N. Co.
S S Clumber Hall, A L Hurling, Calcutta, Madhavlal & Co., Ltd.
S S Tainjin Maru I Kawabata, Karachi O S Kaisha.
S S Quiloa, E. Coleburn, Calcutta, M M & Co.

LOADING.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

S S Stroviken for Colombo, Rangoon and Tuticorin.
S S Alavi for Red Sea Ports via Karachi.
S S Dalgoma for Europe Ports via Karachi.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 14-10-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.023 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.1 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 76.4 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 85.5 degrees (6.2 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.4 degrees (0.5 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E N E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 128 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 13 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 5

Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the month 0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the year 80.40 inches

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 14-10-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.5deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.04 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.83 inches.

For correction of ships' instrumoents please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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JUPITER GENERAL
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J11

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The Bombay Chronicle

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JUPITER GENERAL
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J12

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1935

Momentous Issues Before A. I. C. C.

Deputation May Call On Mahatma To Resume Leadership

MADRAS: October 14.

The stage is now set for the sittings of the Working Committee and the A.I.C.C. which bid fair to be quite stormy, judging from the nature of the two main issues which are likely to form the principal items of discussion, viz: (1) the question of acceptance of office under the New Constitution and (2) the lead which the Congress should give to the country to prevent India being entangled in the Italo-Abyssinian War.

Although suggestions have emanated from several influential Congress leaders to the effect that the question of office-acceptance should not be re-opened for discussion and decision at the Madras sittings of the Working Committee and the A.I.C.C. in view of the Working Committee's resolution adopted at its last session in Wardha, it appears that the demand for lifting the ban on the discussion of this important question would be overwhelming enough to induce the Congress President to allow this subject to be included in the agenda. Those Congressmen who had been agitating for this question being brought up for discussion at the Madras sitting of the A.I.C.C. so that the issue may be decided without having to wait for the Lucknow Session of the Congress, have felt encouraged by the Press report, which recently emanated from Bombay saying that the Congress President had expressed unwillingness to take disciplinary action against the Congress Socialists who have been carrying on propaganda throughout the country with a view to mobilise public opinion against the acceptance of office by Congress members under the reformed Constitution.

A.I.C.C.'S COMPETENCE.

This section also holds the view that the A I . C. C. is quite competent to consider this important issue on its merits and give a lead to the country here and now, it being left to the Lucknow Session of the Congress either to ratify whatever decision may be arrived at or reject. In support of this contention this section cites the precedent established by the A.I.C.C. meeting held at Patna in May, 1934, when a most fundamental departure from the resolution adopted by a plenary session of the Congress, namely, suspension of the Civil Disobedience movement and council entry, was approved, the decision being subsequently ratified at the Bombay Congress session.

BAN TO BE LIFTED.

The trend of opinion which prevails among the informed Congress circles here is to the effect that the Working Committee may not be prepared to go the whole hog with this impatient section of Congressmen and allow such an important question to be finally decided by the A.I.C.C. But it is quite possible that the ban imposed on a free and full discussion of this question throughout the country with a view to enable public opinion being mobilised before the plenary session of the Congress at Lucknow would be lifted.

ISSUE OF WAR

The other important question which is likely to loom large before the sittings of the Working Committee and the A.I.C.C. is the attitude to be adopted by the Congress towards the Imperialist War which have already broken out and in which there is every likelihood of India being entangled. In this connection, the more orthodox section of Congressmen, it is believed, would plead for no fuss being made, it being sufficient in their opinion to simply reiterate the anti-Imperialist resolutions adopted at the different sessions of the Indian National Congress since 1927. But the younger elements in the Congress, particularly the Congress Socialists, will, it is supposed, not be content with such a passive attitude and may press for a more definite indication on the part of the Congress Working Committee of the real feeling of Indians in this matter.

In this connection it is felt that the lead recently given by Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose in the course of Press statements on this issue, will be made the basis of the stand which the Congress Socialists are likely to take. At any rate, a very lively debate is expected on this issue and the chances are that their view-point will find favour with the majority of Congressmen who would assemble here.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

The question of setting up a regular and well-organised machinery for carrying on propaganda in the interest of the Indian National movement in Europe and America where a systematic anti-Indian propaganda has been going on with the definite object of antagonising world public opinion against Indian traditions and culture, will next engage the attention of the Working Committee and the A.I.C.C. In this connection, the series of Press statements made by Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose and Rev. C. F. Andrews are likely to weigh with the Congress leaders.

GANDHIJI'S RETURN TO BE SOUGHT

"United Press" reliably understands that there is every possibility of the A.I.C.C. adopting a resolution requesting Mahatma Gandhi to re-enter politics and assume the leadership of the Congress once again. There is ample evidence already that the country is anxious to see Gandhiji take up the reins of leadership of the Congress and it is felt that such a resolution, if adopted, will only accurately voice the feelings of the teeming millions of the people of this country. It is also possible that the A.I.C.C. would decide on a deputation of representative Congressmen waiting in a deputation on Mahatma Gandhi in this connection.—United Press.

"LAST MESSENGER OF GOD"

Claims Damages Of Rs. 50,000 From Muslim Leader

DELHI, Oct 13.

Maulvi Zahir-ul-Hasan who claims to be the last messenger of God (Imam Mehdi) has sent a notice through his counsel to Khawaja Hasan Nizami, a prominent Muslim leader claiming damages from the latter to the extent of Rs. 50,000 for writing certain alleged defamatory articles in his weekly paper "Munadi" and implicating him in a false case.—United Press.

"BARBARIC DESIGN"

CALCUTTA. Oct 14.

At a meeting of the Executive of the Bengal Provincial Branch of the All-India Trade Union Congress held last night, resolutions were adopted viewing with great concern "the barbaric imperialistic design of the Italian Dictator Mussolini against Abyssinia", condemning the attack launched upon Abyssinia by Fascist Italy in gross violation of the League Covenant calling upon all Powers to take decisive and preventive actions against Italy and assuring the wholehearted support of Indian masses in Abyssinia's valiant struggle.—United Press.

Bombay citizens mustered strong at the Blavatsky Lodge on Saturday under the presidentship of Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay (centre) to record their strong protest against Italy's aggression in Abyssinia.

BERAR WANTS 37 SEATS

All Parties Conference Criticises Govt. Scheme As Unjust

YEOTMAL, Oct. 14.

The Berar All Parties conference was held yesterday under the Presidentship of Rao Bahadur K. V. Brahma. Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A. Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates, who numbered above 200 and opened the proceedings with a brief history of Berar affairs in the Provincial Council, in which he stressed the need of Berar securing adequate representation.

The president criticised the tentative scheme put forward by the Government as unjust and inadequate, because it provided only 30 seats for Berar. Speakers of all schools of thought combined in supporting Mr S. B. Tam who moved the main resolution demanding 37 seats as the minimum that will satisfy the province.

THE RESOLUTION

The resolution runs: 'Considering the fact that (1) Berar has been given one-third of the elected seats since the inception of provicial legislature (2) That the position of Berar is peculiar, and can be likened to the federation of two provinces combined for political Governance (3) That Berar contributes 40 per cent to provincial legislature (2) That the has achieved greater progress in social economical education and political matters (5) That provision that the expenditure on Berar should be considered as one of special responsibility of the Governor will not in practice secure the end, and afford no safeguard to people of Berar, as far as the imposition of new taxation and special legislation for Berar is concerned, (6) That despite administrative provisions and appeals to reason Berar has not succeeded in enlistig the sympathy of the elected representatives of Central provinces.

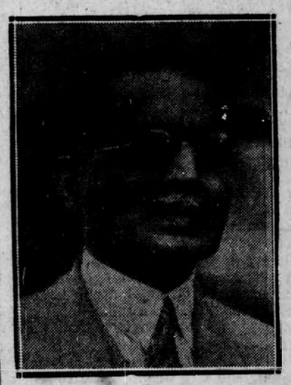
This conference thinks that Berar cannot be adequately represented in the new provincial Assembly, unless she is allotted 37 seats out of 112, and therefore, supports the representation made on behalf of the meeting held at Amraoti on 11th August last.'

SEPARATE POLITICAL UNITY

The second resolution demands recognition of separate political unity of Berar which it enjoys at present, and that a formula be devised for separate representation in both Chambers of Federal Legislature by reservation of seats or otherwise of three in the lower house, and two in the upper.

The third resolution appointed a deputation consisting of Messrs. Tambe, Brahma, Aney, Kanitkar, Ramrao, Deshmukh and Kazi Karimuddin to present Berar's case before the Hammond Commission and other authorities.—A. P.

The Secretary of the Seva Samiti, Allahabad, writes that the donations to the Ardh Kumbha Fund total Rs. 1,166.



Dr. Alma Latif, Financial Commissioner to the Government of Punjab sailed to England by the mail boat on Saturday.

BRIDGES OVER MOORAT AND KORAPUZA RIVERS

Govt. Accord Sanction To Malabar District Board

(From Our Correspondent).

CALICUT, Oct. 11.

Small-pox is raging in a virulent form in several parts of Calicut. As the hot season has only just commenced, it is feared that the epidemic will spread further.

KORAPUZA-MOORAT BRIDGES.

It is understood that the Government of India have accorded sanction for the proposed construction of bridges on Korapuza and Moorat rivers by the Malabar District Board.

The Bombay Steam Navigation Company have decided to inaugurate a regular weekly passenger steamer service between Calicut and Bombay, commencing from the 15th October.

A portrait of Mr. W. Eriam Smith, late Director of Public Instruction, Madras, was unveiled in the Guruvayurappan Hall, Zamorin's College on last Friday. The portrait was a gift of Mr. A. V. K. Krisana Menon, Principal of the College.

PLUNGED KIRPAN IN CONSTABLE'S EYE

DELHI, Oct. 10.

A Punjabee named Amar Singh has been arrested by the Railway police for making a knife attack on a police constable named Ihsan Ahmad.

It is alleged that a train was shunting on platform No. 9, when the accused attempted to get in to the moving train. A Punjabi police constable named Ihsan Ahmad stopped him, as the train was in motion. It appears they exchanged some hot words and the Sikh got excited and drew out his Kirpan and pierced the left eye of the constable.

The police arrested the assailant and removed the constable to hospital.

It is said that the constable's eye has been damaged beyond repair.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION

Thirteen Year Old Girl Rescued After Terrible Ordeal

NEW DELHI, Oct. 13

Sensational disclosures in connection with the abduction of a 13-year-old girl of Ambala by a number of Delhi Muslims, including a woman, at the point of knife, and an alleged attempt to convert her in Juma Masjid, have been made by the arrest of two Muslims and a woman in the course of the investigation by the Ambala Police here.

The girl, Mst. Ram Kali, the wife of an employee of the Telegraph Office, Ambala Cantonment, it may be recalled, was rescued near Kanauj by one of her acquaintances. The girl who is in a weaker state of health, in her statement to the police has related the woeful story of her abduction by a number of Muslims, including a woman, from the custody of her husband.

She has further stated that she was brought to Delhi and kept in at least half a dozen houses where she was ravished by a number of persons. The girl on visiting an occasion, escaped from one house, but again fell into the trap of a gang of women traffickers.

Once she was taken to the Juma Masjid for getting her converted to Islam, but the Imam refused to convert her on the ground that she was a minor girl.

The accused will be tried at Ambala under sections 366, 376 I.P.C. for abduction, rape and wrongful confinement.—United Press.

NORMAL STATE IN ROHTAK

Departmental Inquiry In Recent Riot Commences

ROHTAK, (By Mail).

With the arrivals of the D. I. G. of Ambala Circle, and of the Commissioner, of Ambala Division, and the commencement of a departmental enquiry regarding the causes of the tragic communal riot and the firing, the situation is gradually coming to normality and there is a tendency to examine the causes of the trouble dispassionately. The Hindu shopkeepers who observed a hartal for days continuously have started normal business. The Commissioner received a deputation of the leading Hindus and assured them that they would be given effective protection against hooliganism. The authorities are quite alert and are taking all possible precautions to avert the recrudescence of the trouble. Lala Izzat Rai, Additional District Magistrate, has been stationed in the city Kotwali.—United Press.

The cattle fair and the district exhibition this year will commence at Etawah from Nov. 17.

UNIVERSITY COURSE OF JOURNALISM

Chintamani Stresses Need Of Qualified Men In The Profession

MYSORE, (By Mail).

The first anniversary of the Journalists' Association, Mysore was held at the Rangacharlu Memorial Hall, under the presidentship of Mr. Chintamani.

The president of the Association, Mr. G. R. Josyer, welcomed Mr. Chintamani, and in the course of his speech, observed that Indian journalism was not still a baby. Some of the newspapers in India had already begun to quote extracts from their 50-year-old illness. But yet what was their progress? With a population of about 35 crores, the average daily in India did not enjoy a circulation of more than 5,000 copies and, most prosperous among them could not claim more than 20,000 copies. But whereas in England with a population of about 60 lakhs, the "Daily Herald" had a circulation of two millions, and the "Daily Mail" and the "Express" each more than 17 lakhs and the "Daily Mirror" and the "Sketch" nearly 10 lakhs. Lord Northcliffe, the genius behind the "Daily Mail" was stated to have told a member of the staff that one of their editors earned £25,000.

ORGANISATIONS IN ENGLAND

Added to the financial success of the stability of newspapers in England, there were two great organisations, the Institute of Journalists and the National Union of Journalists, striving for the betterment of the conditions of journalists. During the last 35 years, the latter had secured an increase of income to its members to the extent of about half a million sterling. These bodies also maintained funds like the benevolent fund, the provident fund, the orphan fund, the convalescent fund and the unemployment fund, to meet the various needs of the members. There was also a third organizaion called the newspaper press fund, which annually collected lakhs of pounds and dispensed it among needy journalists.

In India, on the other hand, the barbarous method of hiding and firing of journalists' prevailed. No journalist was sure of a fair wage or a certain tenue. There was neither state law nor combined effort for bettering their conditions.

Continuing, Mr. Josyer observed that the role of newspaper press in modern state was in the noble words of Ingersoll to photograph human activities of every day, bend its mighty energies for the unification and civilization of mankind, the destruction of provincialism, the extirpation of ignorance and the creation of patriotism that embraced the human race.

POWER OF THE PRESS

After expatiation of the power of the press, Mr. Josyer stated that guided by a wise, thoughtful and selfless brain, its effects on the people and politicians would be immensely beneficial. But in the hands of a self-seeking filibuster, who seeks to use it as a weapon with which to dominate the public and the politician, it was no doubt a public nuisance. The proper state of things would seem to be for both the journalist and the politician to remember that they were not irreconcilable entities, but that the journalist of to-day might become the politician to-morrow and that the politician might become the journalist the day after. Many of the most famous politicians in all countries have been journalists, in the past as to-day. Nearer home, our illustrious guest of today had passed from the editorial chair to the Cabinet of the U.P. and might do so again for all that we know. It was obvious, therefore, that the politicians were not born enemies but were like two stallions yoked to the same chariot, public welfare and that their places were interchangeable.

Continuing he said that he would take this opportunity of conveying to the All-India Journalists' Conference, through him, their general concurrence, which most of them would, he hoped, would make a fair headway before he laid down his office at the end of the year.

Mr. N. Srinivasa Murthy, secretary of the Association, presented a brief report on the working of the Association and appealed to journalists of the city to strengthen the organization.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, addressing the members of the Association, paid a great tribute to the administration of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore and said that Mysore state occupied a unique place in the hearts of the nation.

Mr. Chintamani, next stated that he was in sympathy with the remarks of the president of the Association (who had protested in his speech against the press laws) regarding the iniquity of press laws in this country and he had done his best in the columns of his paper, on public platforms and on the floor of the legislature to ventilate the public feeling on the subject. But it must also be understood that the journalists had to keep up their responsibility and dignity and exercise great restraint on contributions for their columns and strive thus to make the press laws 'entirely in the wrong.'

ORGANISING JOURNALISTS

The All-India Journalists' Conference had made a beginning in the way of organizing journalists all over India. The speaker hoped that such an organized activity would become a feature of journalists' life in this country.

Touching on the condition of working journalists in India, Mr. Chintamani was of opinion that the employer and the employee should be reconciled. Besides, the speaker was of opinion that the proportion of qualified men for the profession was not large. In that connection, an attempt had been made last year to introduce a course of journalism in Calcutta, and, later, unfortunately the proposal had been turned down by a narrow majority by All-India Journalists' Conference. But he was glad that Madras University had taken up this question and would shortly introduce the subject. A journalist would be all the better if he had undergone a course of training on the lines which was being successfully worked in the London School of Politics and Economics.

On the relation between the employer and the employee, Mr. Chintamani stated that the employer was not always in an enviable position. Added to numerous difficulties in his way, the press in India did not make a wide appeal on account of the illiteracy of the masses.

Finally, he said that he hoped that journalists of the State of Mysore would take a prominent part in the future of the country in co-operation with their colleagues of British India.

SECURITY DEMAND FROM SUDHARAK PRESS

(From Our Correspondent.)

ETAWAH, (By Mail).

A security of rupees one thousand has been demanded from the Sudharak press when Pandit Din Dayal Awasthi filed a declaration to print the "Janmat," a local Hindi weekly, which could not be printed in its old press owing to pressure of work an appeal will be made to the High Court.

Run Over And Killed By Train

BHAGALPUR, Oct. 13.

A young man was run over and killed by a train on the Mandar Hill Line between Dhauli and Barahat just after dusk.

It is said that there was a dacoity in the house of his father in September last when both father and son were severely beaten. Since then the deceased showed signs of insanity. On the day of occurrence he was evidently rambling without any purpose and was run over and killed in the manner stated above.—United Press.

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